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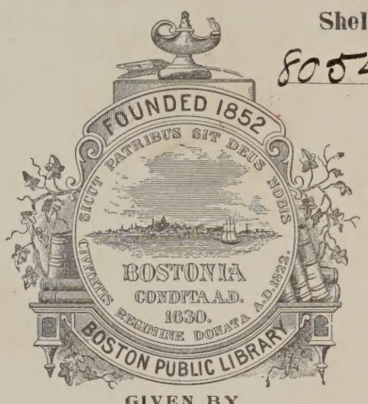

GIVEN BY
W. G. Preston
Dec. 6, 1893

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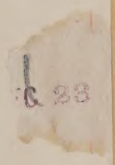

April 72.

E.W.B.

Nazareth

8054.134

Sacred Song

FOR

Contralto or Baritone Voice.

MUSIC BY

CHARLES GOUNOD.

5

NEW YORK
Published by S.T. GORDON 706 Broadway.

WHITE, SMITH & PERRY

$x+y=100$ $xy=2400$

$x^2+2xy+y^2=10000$

$x^2+4800+y^2=10000$

$x^2+y^2=5200$

$2xy=4800$

10000

$x^2+2xy+y^2=10000$

$x+y=100$

$x+y=100$

$x-y=20$

$2x=120$

$x=60$

$2y=120$

$y=60$

$\frac{x+y}{xy}=\frac{100}{2400}$

$x+y=\pm 10$

$x-y=\pm 20$

$2400x+2400y=100xy$

W. G. Preston
Dec. 6/93

$4x^2+7y^2=148$ $3x^2-y^2=11$

$y^2=11+3x^2$

$4x^2+7(3x^2-11)=148$

$4x^2+21x^2-77=148$

$25x^2=225$

$x^2=9$

$x=3$

$y^2=3x^2-11$

$a^2=2r$

$a=r$

$x+y=7$
$x-y=1$

$2x=8$

$x=4$

$x+y=7$
$x-y=1$

$2x=6$

$x=3$

$x+y=7$
$x-y=1$

$2y=6$

$y=3$

$x+y=7$
$x-y=1$

$2x=8$

$x=4$

$x+y=-7$
$x-y=-1$

$2x=-8$

$x=-4$

$x+y=7$
$x-y=-1$

$2x=0$

$x=0$

$x^2+y^2=5200$

$x^2+2xy+y^2=10000$

$4800+2xy=10000$

$2xy=5200$

$x^2+y^2=5200$

$x+y=100$

$x^2+y^2=5200$

$x^2+2xy+y^2=10000$

$2xy=4800

NAZARETH.

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—of the—
City of Boston.

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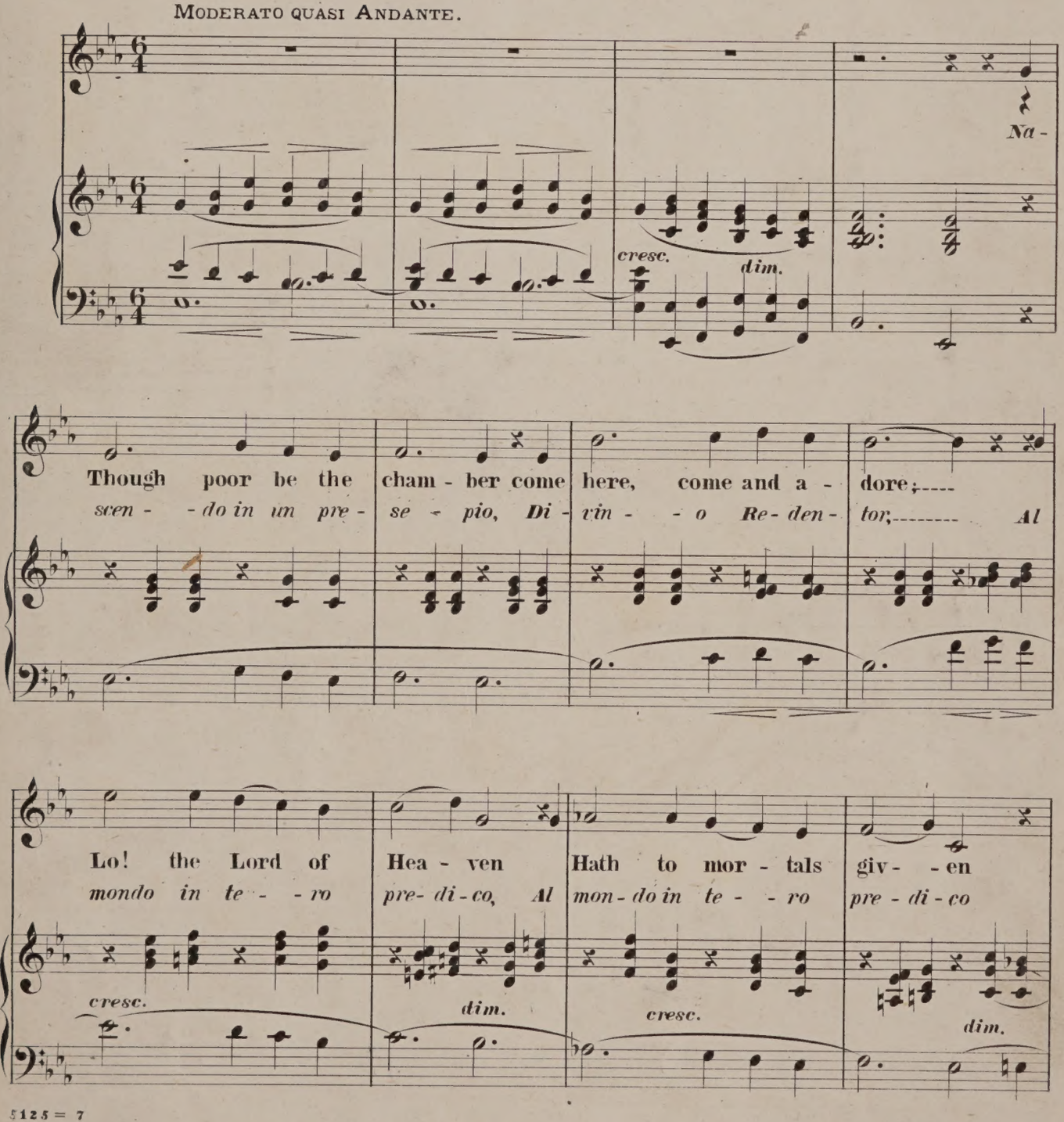
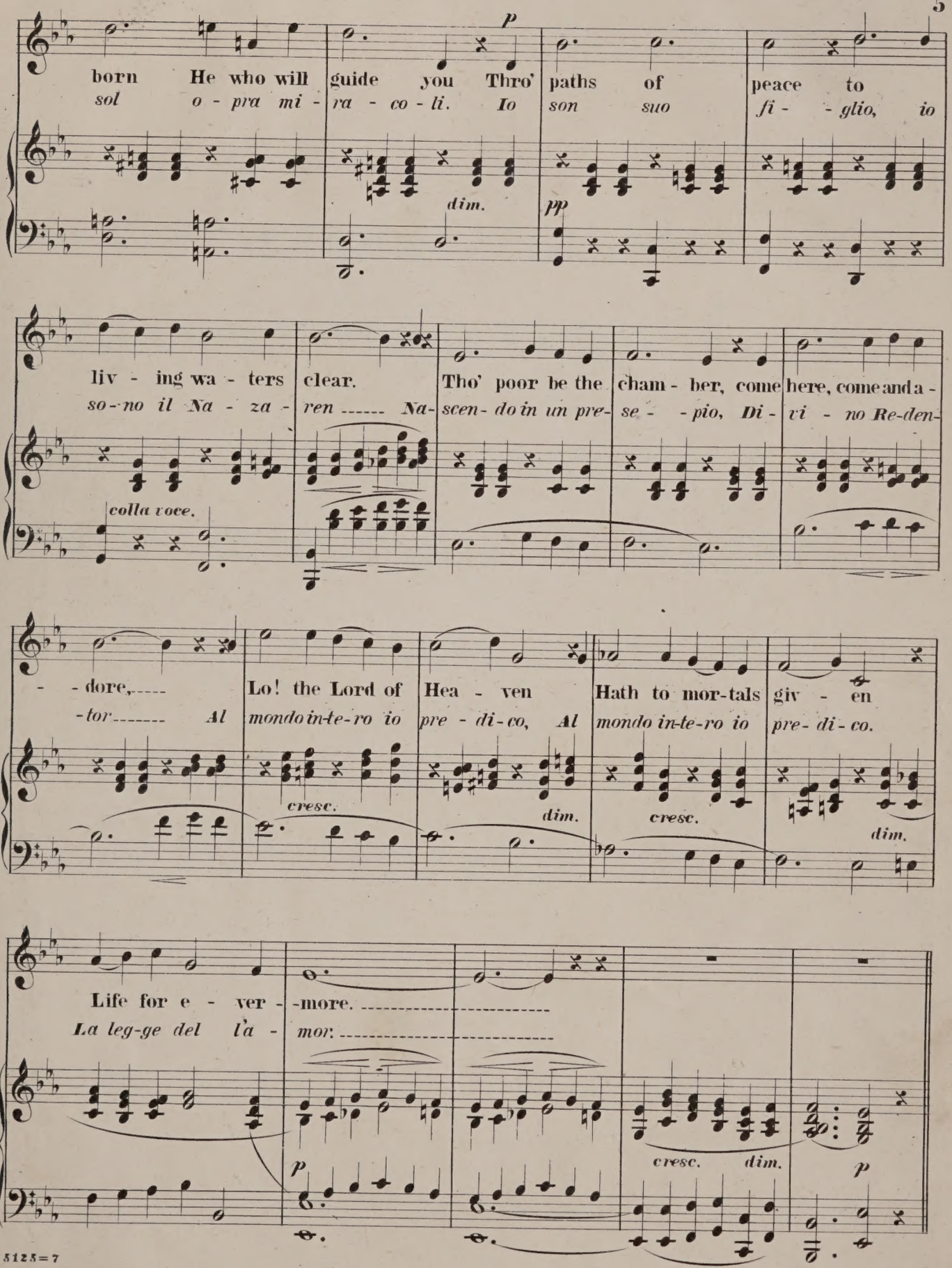
English Words by
HENRY F. CHORLEY.

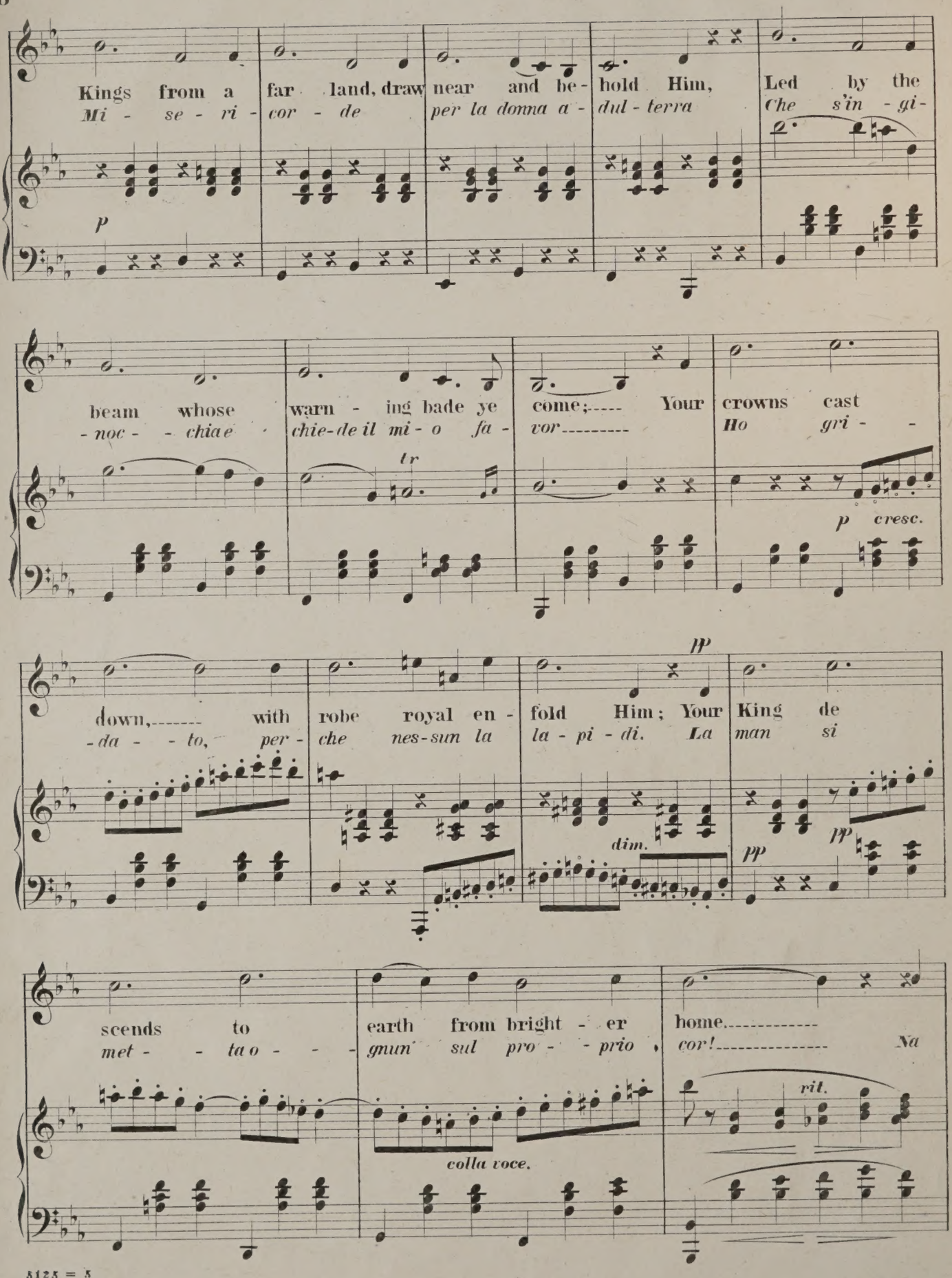
Composed to French words of A. PORTE,
by CHARLES GOUNOD.

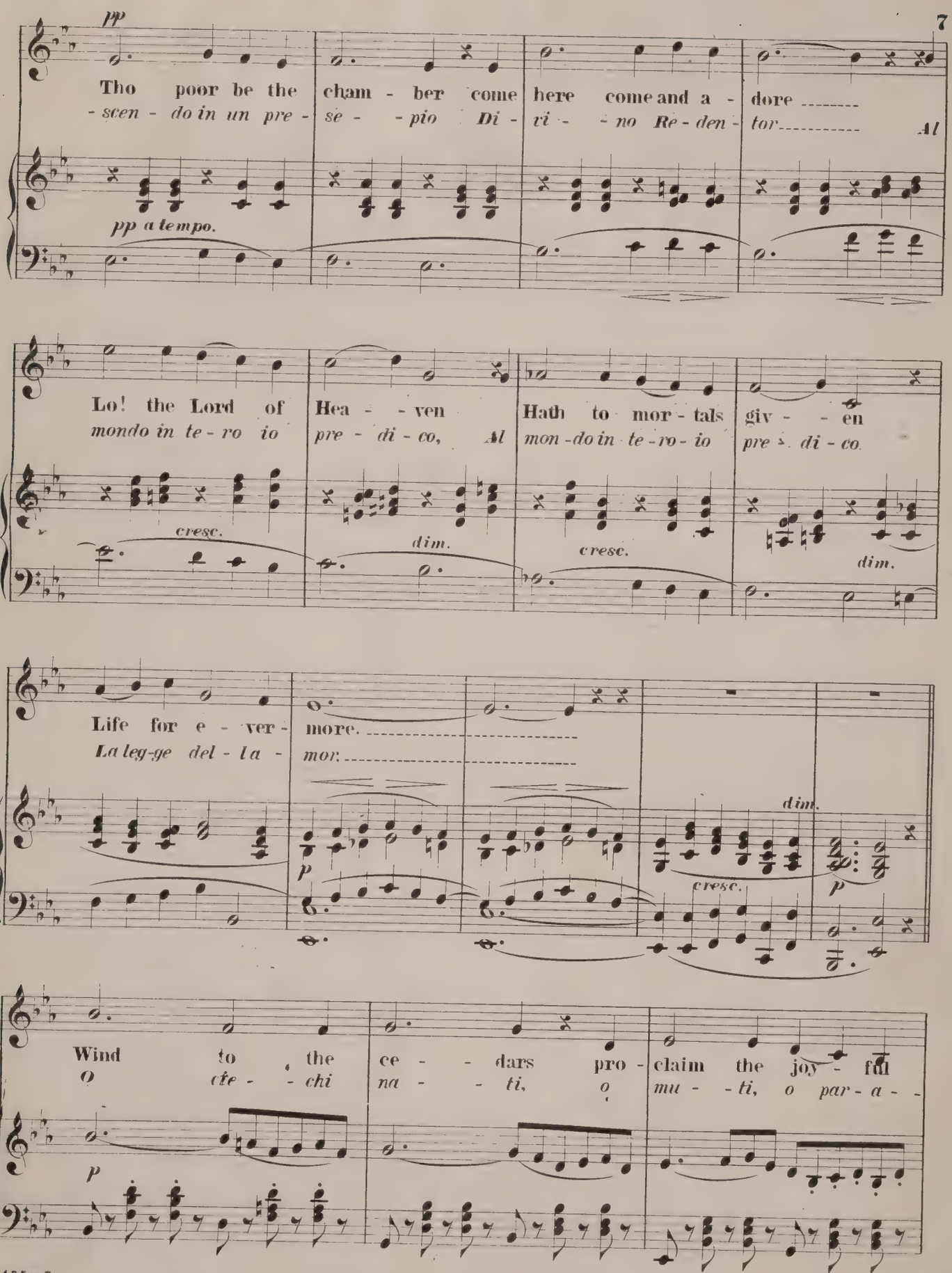
MODERATO QUASI ANDANTE.


Na-
cresc.
dim.
Though poor be the cham - ber come here, come and a - dore;----
scen - - do in un pre - se - pio, Di - vin - - o Re - den - tor,-------- Al
Lo! the Lord of Hea - ven Hath to mor - tals giv - - en
mondo in te - - ro pre- di - co, Al mon - do in te - - ro pre - di - co
cresc.
dim.
cresc.
dim.

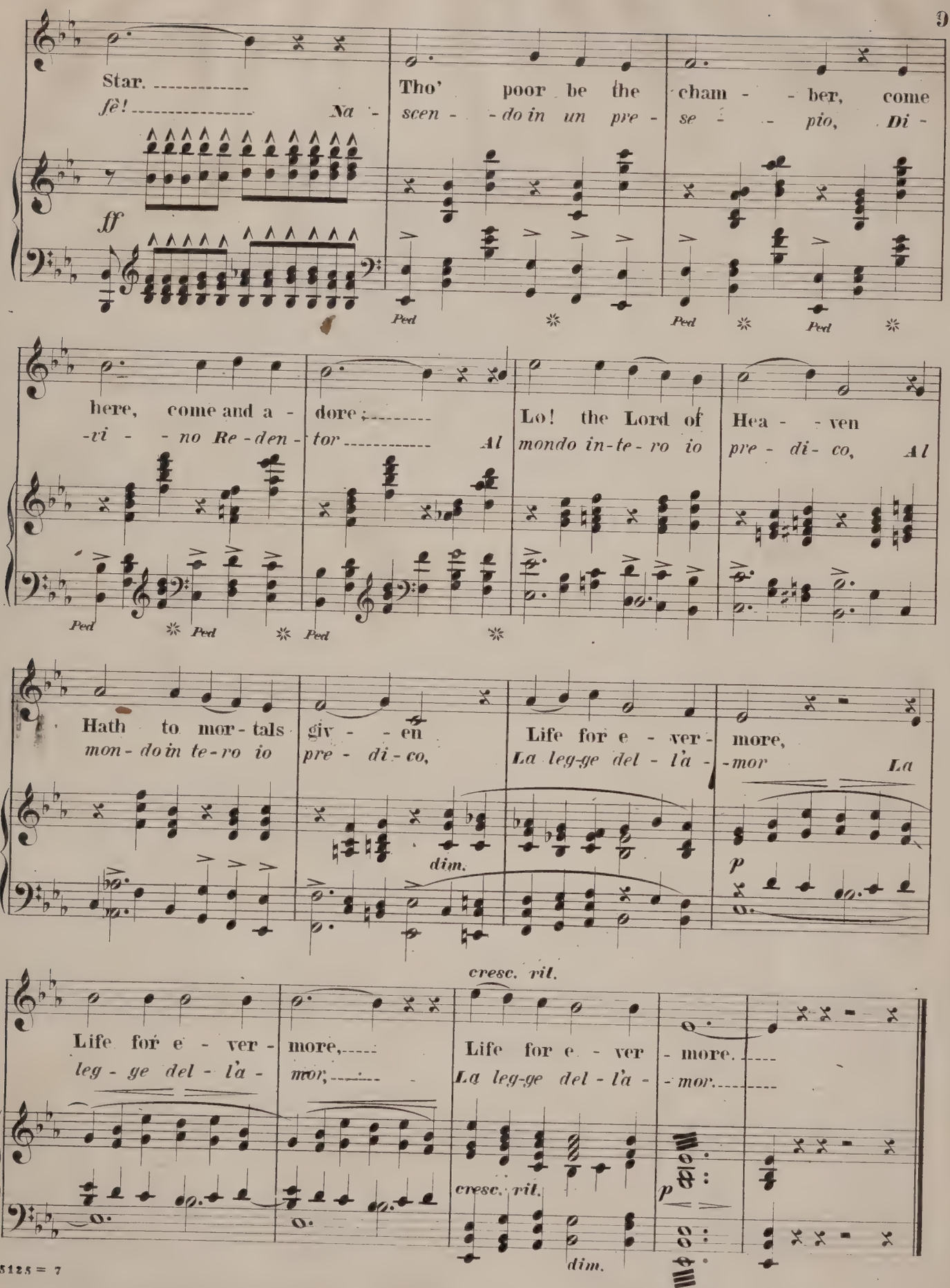
Life for e - - ver - more,
La leg-ge del l'a - mor
Life for e - ver - more,
La leg - ge del l'a - mor
p
cresc.
Life for e - ver - more.
La leg-ge del l'a - mor.
dim.
p
p
cresc.
dim.
mf
Shep - herds who fold - ed your flocks be - side you, Tell what was
O - - da la vo - ce o - gnun de'santi o - ra - co-li A cui la
p
f
told by an - gel voi-ces near. To you this night is
leb - bra va struggen - do il sen E spe - ri in Dio che


born He who will guide you Thro' paths of peace to
sol o - pra mi - ra - co - li. Io son suo fi - - glio, io
p
dim.
pp
liv - ing wa - ters clear. Tho' poor be the cham - ber, come here, come and a -
so-no il Na - za - ren ------ Na- scen- do in un pre- se - - pio, Di - vi - no Re-den-
colla voce.
- - dore,----- Lo! the Lord of Hea - ven Hath to mor-tals giv - en
-tor------ Al mondo in-te-ro io pre - di-co, Al mondo in-te-ro io pre- di - co.
cresc.
dim.
cresc.
dim.
Life for e - ver - -more. ----------
La leg-ge del l'a - mor. ----------
p
cresc. dim.
p


Kings from a far land, draw near and be- hold Him, Led by the
Mi - se - ri - cor - de per la donna a - dul - terra Che s'in - gi-
p
beam whose warn - ing bade ye come;---- Your crowns cast
- noc - - chiae chie-de il mi - o fa - vor--------- Ho gri - -
tr
p cresc.
down,------ with robe royal en - fold Him; Your King de
- da - - to, per - che nes-sun la la - pi - di. La man si
pp
dim.
pp
pp
scends to earth from bright - er home.----------
met - - ta o - - - gnun sul pro - - prio cor!---------- Na
rit.
colla voce.


pp
Tho poor be the cham - ber come here come and a - dore
- scen - do in un pre - se - - pio Di - vi - - no Re - den - tor Al
pp a tempo.
Lo! the Lord of Hea - - ven Hath to mor - tals giv - - en
mondo in te - ro io pre - di - co, Al mon - do in te - ro - io pre - di - co
cresc.
dim.
cresc.
dim.
Life for e - ver - more.
La leg-ge del - la - mor.
dim.
p
cresc.
p
Wind to the ce - - dars pro - claim the joy - ful
O cie - - chi na - - ti, o mu - - ti, o par - a - -
p

sto - - ry,
-li - - ti - ci o
Wave of the sea, the
sor - - di, o stor - - pi, o -
tid - - ings bear a -
-gnu - no ven - - ga a
far The night is
me, Del Re - - de'
p
Ped Ped
gone! Be -
re - - - - can -
cres - - - -
hold, in all its glo - - ry An
ta - - te i sa - cri can - ti - ci Gua -
- cen - - - - - do
Ped Ped Ped Ped Ped
broad and bright ris - es th'E - ter - nal morn - ing
-ri - - - ti sie - - te, vi sal - vo la
rit.
mol to.
f rit.
Ped Ped


Star. ----------
fè! ---------- Na -
ff
Tho' poor be the
scen - - do in un pre -
cham - - ber, come
se - - pio, Di -
Ped
Ped
Ped
here, come and a -
-vi - - no Re-den -
dore; ---------
tor ---------- Al
Lo! the Lord of
mondo in-te-ro io
Hea - - ven
pre - di - co, Al
Ped
Ped
Ped
Hath to mor-tals
mon-do in te-ro io
giv - - en
pre - di - co,
Life for e - ver -
La leg-ge del - l'a -
more,
-mor La
dim.
p
cresc. rit.
Life for e - ver -
leg - ge del - l'a -
more,----
mor,----
Life for e - ver
La leg-ge del - l'a -
more.----
-mor.----
cresc. rit.
dim.
p

m the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.)

ect of using Dr. Williams' Pink rheumatism was brought to light a Chronicle reporter who inter- ohn Ferguson of 7039 South y, St. Louis, who had been a suf- this incapacitating disease.

pills," he said, "have proved of nefit not only to me, but to my range to say, we both suffered same ailment, although my wife's was much worse than mine. of us could sleep at night; we had nooting pains in our arms, sides s, and a continual soreness all body. What we suffered from ing more or less than rheumat.sm. my wife had to crawl up stairs on ls and knees, and as for me, I night twitch and jerk despite my fforts to contro: myself. We suf- torture of the damned.

n three weeks the pain began to My case not being as severe as s, I soon got well, but it took ree months before Mrs. Ferguson she was entirely free from rheu- ins. Of course, I recommend Dr. ' Pink Pills to all my friends."

rguson's words are indorsed by T. pbell, an iron worker living on u av. He, too, had been afflicted matism contracted from working p foundry. He said: "One day ized with chills, and my doctor me to remain in bed for at least lays. I began to lose my previ- od appetite, a depression of spirits, mbition, a tired feeling and even emory followed. I couldn't keep warm, and my usual ruddy com- had given way to a sallow hue. my family to support, I couldn't be idle. I struggled against my as best I could, but the best I , even with the doctor's help, was e.

ng of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I ed to try them. The effects were short of marvellous. They made and as a preventive I take them . They're the best medicine I and as such my friends hear me them."

illiams' Pink Pills for Pale People all the elements necessary to give and richness to the blood and re- attered nerves. They are an un- pecific for such diseases as loco- taxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' sciatica, neuralgia, rheuma ism, headache. the after effects of la palpitation of the heart, pale and omplexions, and all forms of weak- ner in male or female. They may f all druggists, or direct from the liams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, for 50c. per box, or six boxes for

XTRA!

O CLOCK.

HARLES S. PULSIFER DEAD.

Newton's Oldest and Most Respected Citizens Gone to His Reward.

les S. Pulsifer, one of the oldest ost respected residents of New- ed at the home of his son-in-law, ld S. Slocom on Walnut street, nville, yesterday afternoon, after t illness.

Pulsifer was born in Gloucester in

Acquitted of Murder.

Awful Crime for Which He Is on Trial.

Brutal Killing in Scituate, R. I., of Mrs. Chambers.

Trifles Pointed to Him as the Perpetrator.

His Plea of Not Guilty and Selection of Jury.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28, 1895. The trial of Lawrence C. Keegan, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Emily Chambers, began before Judge George A. Wilbur in the common pleas division of the supreme court this morning.

This tragedy caused much excitement throughout the state, and attracted attention all over the country. It was probably one of the most cunningly devised schemes to get rid of a woman with ready cash on hand that has been thought out by any brute in this part of the country. It was so perfect a plan that it was copied in every detail in a western city one month ago, and in that,

LAWRENCE C. KEEGAN, THE ACCUSED.

as in this, instance, a trifling thing led to the arrest of the alleged slayer.

On the afternoon of Sept. 28 a young

MRS. EMILY C. CHAMBERS, THE VICTIM.

of the rig had been paid for in advance, so the firm had lost nothing.

Mrs. Whalan was shown the shawl that Saturday evening, and recognized it as the property of Mrs. Chambers.

Here the police got upon the right trail. They found that the woman who hired the rig had ordered it to be driven to No. 187 Pine street, and that in paying for its use, she had opened a hand-bag and taken out quite a large roll of bills. The address she gave was a fictitious one, for there was no No. 187 Pine street, and the stable boy who had gone out with the horse and carriage was on the point of returning it when the same woman that he had seen at the stable called to him and directed him to drive to No. 197 and to hitch there.

He saw the woman go up the steps at that number and make a pretence of ringing the bell, and as he walked off he glanced over his shoulder, saw her run down the steps and hurriedly go around the corner and into Chestnut street.

THREE HARD NUTS TO CRACKS.

Success Caused the Arrest of Lawrence C. Keegan for a Horrible Murder.

Having established this much, the police discovered that Mrs. Chambers went down town that same day to cash a pension check and that she had probably $100 with her at the stable.

How did she get out to Scituate, who went with her, and why was she killed? Here were three hard nuts to be

JUSTICE GEORGE A. WILBUR.

the way he drank often of liquor, and, to her surprise, drove about the country roads until it was almost dusk, and they were in a wooded patch. Here he stopped the horse, saying that, as his

KEEGAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Brought to Court in Such a Way as to Avoid the Crowd—Confident of Acquittal.

Keegan was called from his cell in the jail wing at 6 o'clock this morning. He was up and dressed, and after taking a substantial breakfast, was given a seat in a carryall beside Deputy Sheriff Frank C. Viall, and the start for the courthouse in Providence was made over the country road at 7:40.

Usually the prisoners are brought in from Howard by train, but as it was realized that a large crowd would be at the station, the carriage was made use of to save Keegan annoyance. Long after the prisoner was locked up in the cell room of the Providence county courthouse a mob remained in and about the station waiting in vain for Keegan.

All the doors of the courthouse were besieged as early as 8 o'clock, and 10 times as many as would fill the 200 chairs allotted by Sheriff Hunter C. White to spectators were clamoring for admittance.

Larry Keegan enjoyed hugely his ride to town. Deputy Viall gave him a good cigar to smoke, and between the puffs he spoke of the pending trial and said that he was innocent and that he had the fullest confidence that he would come out a vindicated man. This is the same lighthearted spirit that he has manifested ever since the second day of his arrest.

The new arrangements of the common pleas courtroom proved very satisfactory. The counsel, their assistants and coachers and the press representatives were enclosed by a railing which gave them ample room to work in, and kept others from interfering with them. The three front rows of seats back of the railing were reserved for witnesses, the next three for the jurors, and behind these sat the spectators.

An extra panel has been drawn for this trial and, barring those who brought excuses recognized under the law, there were 61 men who were to be examined to determine their qualifications and their freedom from bias.

The prosecution is in the hands of Atty.-Gen. Edward C. Dubois and Asst. Atty.-Gen. Henry J. Dubois. The prisoner is defended by John P. McGill, assisted by Edward C. Pierce. The latter has had a wider experience than the former, but came into the case quite late in the day and at the request of some of Keegan's friends, who raised a purse to secure his services, while Mr. McGill, as an old friend, was personally retained by Keegan on the day of his arrest.

Keegan came into the court room at 9:30 o'clock. He looked much paler than usual and his nervousness was very apparent. He was seated with his counsel, and a busy interview followed until the arrival of Judge George A. Wilbur, which was accompanied by the formalities of opening the court.

At 9:42 Keegan was, by order of the court, brought to the bar to plead to the indictment. Both his counsel came to the bar with him, and Clerk George A. Webster began to read the long indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Chambers at Scituate on Sept. 27, by shooting.

Mr. Pierce said that his client would waive the reading of the indictment.

Clerk Webster said that the could not be, and after the reading was concluded, Clerk Webster said: "Lawrence C. Keegan, upon this indictment you have previously been arraigned and have pleaded not guilty. What say you now?"

Keegan replied in a firm voice: "Not guilty."

"You still persist in your plea? Then take your seat with your counsel."

All this was according to the quaint

Not So Much Suffering West This Year.

Encouraging Reports from Many Large Cities.

Windy City Makes by Far the Best Showing.

Established Charities Can Cope with Suffering.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28, 1895. At this time there are about 6000 unemployed men in Minneapolis. They may be divided into three classes—tradesmen, unskilled laborers and professional tramps. The latter class compose about one-twentieth of the entire number. There are about 2000 tradesmen out of work.

Reports from the board of control and relief society of St. Paul show that the number of unemployed in that city to be not more than one-third that of last winter. The work of relief is well in hand, and, as the winter has been a comparatively mild one, suffering for food and clothing has not been extensive.

CHICAGO MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

Professional Beggars Are Now the Only Conspicuous Seekers of Help.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1895. The number of men out of work this winter is far less than it was a year ago. It was known this time last year that more than 100,000 men were in the city without any income. This winter has been a change. There has been no public appeal for gigantic assistance. The streets are comparatively free from those in need.

Professional beggars are about the only conspicuous seekers of help, soup houses are rare, and the regularly established charities seem to be able to cope with the starving.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD.

Number of Needy Families in Detroit Small Compared with Last Winter.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28, 1895. The working classes in this city are not in quite such bad shape as they were last winter. The secretary of the city poor commission says that on Dec. 31, 1894, 1850 families were on the books, while at the corresponding period of 1893, the number of families provided for touched 6000.

Last year volunteer associations of citizens supplemented the poor office in re-

States government or the state government should step in and build a dry dock of its own which was calculated to deprive the present dry dock owners of the business that would otherwise come to them. Even if the Charlestown dry dock should be extended in the manner suggested, say, to a length of 600 or 700 feet, the use of it, unless, as we say, the general principle of a public dock system is established, should be limited to vessels that could not by any possibility be accommodated in the private dry docks that now or may hereafter exist.

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The report of the Massachusetts board of World's fair managers is a public document of no common interest. It has been prepared and published in a style eminently worthy of the great work of which it is a memorial. The official connection of the commonwealth with the Columbian exposition was sustained with so much credit, and discharged with so much ability, as to render it a legitimate subject of state pride. That feeling will be fittingly enhanced by the perusal of the very interesting, comprehensive and admirably arranged report which has just been issued. It is among the very first records that have been published of state work at the World's fair. In most respects it will compare favorably with any of them. For, perhaps, no state made so good a showing at Jackson Park for the same expenditure, and the representation of none commanded more influence or attracted more respect. The Massachusetts board was a compact, congruous and capable body of men and women. It did its work without any of the unseemly jars and bickering that were only too common, and it left an impression at Chicago thoroughly in keeping with the character and dignity of the state. Much of the credit of all this was due to the energy, tact and versatility of its secretary and executive officer, Mr. E. C. Hovey. But he was most loyally and steadfastly sustained and aided by the other members of the board, and all of them justly earned the appreciation and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

The private enterprise of the state did not, in several departments, do itself justice at the fair. This was notably so in cotton manufactures. But in some of these the blame must be laid at the door of the fair management, which in some essential respects was neither intelligent nor conciliatory. A very good idea can be got from the report of the representation of the commonwealth in all the great departments of the exposition, and, taken as a whole, it was a highly impressive and satisfactory one. It entailed a very large expenditure of private capital, which was made with the full certainty that no adequate commercial return could be forthcoming. The acceptance

Ethical Reasons for the Denouement of the Drama—Mr. Barrett Plays at the Isle of Man.

It was while Wilson Barrett, the popular English actor, was in this city last May, that he began the work on his dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Manxman." Mr. Barrett's great success in "Ben-My-Chree," one of the most impressive and picturesque of modern dramas, was unquestionably the reason why Mr. Caine was so anxious that the actor should do a similar service for the novel that followed "The Deemster."

When the novelist and the actor made their arrangements the latter promised that Aug. 20 of 1894 he would produce the play at his own theatre at Leeds, Eng., one of the finest theatres in the British isles, if the testimony of Edwin Booth may be taken, and which was built for Mr. Barrett some 15 years ago. There was plenty of time then before August, but owing the delays with the novel it was not until May that Mr. Barrett received the first proof sheets, uncorrected sheets at that, and as stated before it was in this city that he began the work on the play, and here, at the Boston Theatre, that the first act of "The Manxman" was read before the concluding chauters of the novel were off the press.

All the way back to England on the steamer the actor continued his work and, as he had promised, Aug. 20, he produced the play in Leeds, having made, written, rehearsed and produced the piece, all in three months.

"It was in suite K in the extension of Hotel Thorndike, sitting by the very table where he had begun the task that a representative of The Boston Herald found Mr. Barrett this morning, looking, in spite of all he has undergone since he was last in Boston, sturdy and courageous, and with his natural cordialty not abated a jot.

It was natural that the talk veered to "The Manxmann" at once. "Telll me, Mr. Barrett," was one of the first questions put, "in dramatizing a book, is it possible for you to see at once the form the play must take?"

"Most certainly," was the reply." "As I read a novel it blocks itself out in my mind instantly. I can see the climaxes of the acts, and the end. But dramatizing a novel is the hardest play making an author can undertake. It makes no difference how good a novel it is, to make it into a play it has to be radically changed. Not even the dialogue, however clever, can be used in a drama. Its form is wrong. It is not terse enough; not epigrammatic enough. An author can take five or six pages to discuss a point that an actor must dispose of in half a page. In a play the dialogue must be concrete, brief, yet telling all that is necessary, or an audience will be terribly bored.

"But an adapter has an even worse dilemma to meet than that—his public has made up its mind what it likes in a story, and more than it has not all made up its mind in the same way. Some have liked this point in the story; some have liked quite a different scene; and possibly few of them will be reconciled to what the dramatist must do, give them the essence, the atmopshere, the heart of the tale. Now there were great difficulties to be overcome in making "The Manxman" into a good play in which the action should be smooth, not jerky, and the ethical side of a very perplexing question adequately treated, and yet in a way that should appeal to the sympathies of the audience, not repulse them.

"In writing a novel an author has four hundred and odd pages to tell his story. He can explain and analyze. A dramatist must condense all that, and yet have his characters, their moods, their actions, their natures understood in, say 50 pages of dialogue,

METHODIST DEPOPULATION.

Cards and Theatres Have Had Much to D With It, Says Dr. Galbraith.

Rev. John Galbraith, Ph. D., delivered the annual address before the New England Methodist Historical Society in Wesleyan Hall this morning, his subject being "The Future of New England Methodism as Indicated by Its Past and Present." He said:

Methodism in New England has had to contend with peculiar difficulties. The last vestige of the old state church disappeared in 1850. The oldest families are in the Congregational Church, which gives that body a prestige. Card-playing and theatre-going have had much to do toward depopulating the Methodist Church. Year after year we are sending many of our members into other churches.

Great changes are going on in New England. The chief causes are immigration and emigration, and it is shown in church work. By immigration the Roman Catholic population has increased since 1850 from 100,000 to 1,367,000, and while this influx is going on, the staunch New Englanders are going on to the West. In fact, New England is becoming hostile to evangelical work.

A great change has taken place in the activity of the Congregational Church. The continued aggressiveness of other denominations has much to do with the future of Methodism. Here, then, is the field of the present day. Other denominations have the social prestige and they are adopting Methodistic methods.

But there is also a change going on in the Methodist Church. The grand old ideas have not been lost, but are ever developing grander ideas which augur well for the future.

Some churches think it impossible to hold a revival without the aid of an evangelist. By this innovation the church has drifted away from the Bible and will soon lose her peculiar power of saving men.

There has been a marked change in the method of preaching. The changes of the age as a matter of course bring a change in methods, but the change of pulpit is towards a healthy, vigorous life.

The drift of Methodism is from itinerancy towards a regular settled system. The circuit system has disappeared from New England, and the word has disappeared from the records. The old is passing away; new ideas and new systems are being introduced, but the Christian spirit is ever present which is lifting Methodism to a higher, broader plane, and its strength is proportionate to its advancement.

DON'T WANT "A SINGLE HEAD."

Merchants and Citizens Who Believe in the Present Form of Fire Commission.

The following petition has received 1269 signatures of business and professional men and firms, and has been printed in pamphlet form:

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of Boston: The undersigned citizens of Boston respectfully represent that the continuance of the present fire commission system would be to the advantage of the people, and ask that no change of system be made, because a three-headed commission will more efficiently represent the interests of the city than would a single-headed one. "Two heads are better than one." "There is safety in numbers."

Examinations of important subjects

Numbers - Music and Addresses Make Up the Order of Exercises—Concert and Ball This Evening.

LEOMINSTER, Jan. 28, 1895. The new town hall, recently erected at a cost of $93,400, in accordance with the town's vote of April 3, 1893, was dedicated today, with somewhat elaborate ceremonies. Business was generally suspended, and hundreds of people from this and surrounding towns and cities visited the building during the day.

The dedicatory exercises took place this afternoon.

After music by a double quartet, Rev. E. A. Horton of Boston, a former pastor in town, offered prayer, and then John M. Lackey, chairman of the building committee, presented the keys to Augustus L. Whitney, chairman of the selectmen, who in accepting them said:

"I cannot express, as I wish I might, the pleasure it gives me at this time to accept in behalf of the citizens of Leom-

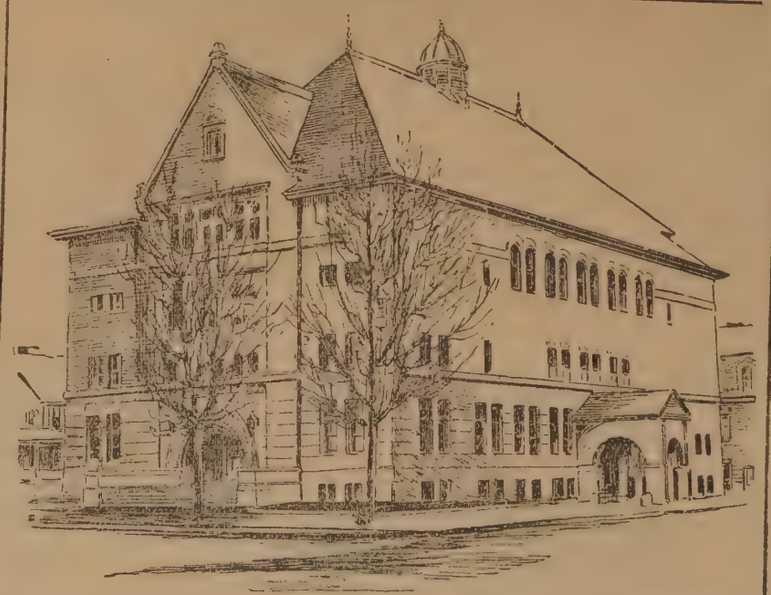
integrity of the building committee. Our community long ago outgrew the meagre dimensions and shabby accommodations of the old hall, and now we we are all ready to enjoy these enlarged and convient modern quarters, and especially this fine audience room, unequaled, we believe, by any other outside the larger cities in our commonwealth

"And I here express the hope that the same fidelity to the public good which has been shown in the building of this hall may be disulayed in the public spirit of the people by whose authority and in whose name I now receive these keys."

The double quartet sang again, and then an historical address was delivered by Senator Joel D. Miller. This was followed by a song from Miss Frances Abbie Whitney, and remarks by the clergymen and invited guests.

Invitations were sent to all the public officials in the surrounding cities and towns, and they responded in large numbers.

This evening the Germania orchestra, 25 pieces, will furnish music for the dedication concert and ball. There will be singing by prominent vocalists.



NEW TOWN HALL, LEOMINSTER.

CLEVELAND'S NEW PLAN.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than $63,000,000, but it is not in gold, and, therefore, does not meet our difficulty.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit, and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bi-metalism,

the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in the present circumstances, and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

HEAP OF GOLD GOING ABROAD.

Withdrawals Continued at a Lively Rate This Morning—A Lower Premium.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1895. The withdrawal of gold from the assay office for export continued at a lively rate this morning. Up to 12 o'clock the to-

P.B.

Al

Served at first-
clubs, hotels a
Restaurants.

Sold Everywhe

Brewed by

A. G. Van Nost
Bunker Hill Brewe
Charlestown, Ma

Est. 1821.

will have to do the best he can wi
5 per cent. bonds of the resumption

Chairman Springer, with charact
versatility, promptly dropped all h
mer financial bills as soon as the
sage arrived, and introduced a bi
bodying the President's recomm
tions, which he had secured in ad

Springer thinks his bill can b
through the House by an allian
sound money of both parties, a
may be done, but if it is passed
it will fail in the Senate.

THE MESSAGE IN CONGRESS

In the Senate Referred to the Committ Finance—Springer's Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28,
The President's message calling a
tion to the financial condition o
treasury was read in the Senate,
referred to the committee on finan

The message was listened to wit
keenest attention, and apparently
interest by every senator present—
cially by Senators Sherman, Rep
Ohio, Hill, Dem., of New York,
Stewart, Pop., of Nevada.

SPRINGER PUTS IN A BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28,
In the House Mr. Springer, Dem
Illinois introduced a bill designe
carry out the recommendations o
President in his message to Congre

The bill provides for the issu
3 per cent. bonds, payable in gol
years after date; for the redemp
and cancellation of legal tender

made a discovery that will
ssing to mankind. It consists
that causes immediate relief in
ndigestion. The importance of
ery will be apparent when we
t nearly nine-tenths of all our
re caused by dyspepsia or indi-
early every person you meet
igestive trouble in some of its
ns—sick headache, distress after
n and fullness in the chest after
lpitation of the heart, etc, are
oms of indigestion. To relieve
rings has been the study of the
nd they have succeeded. The
Shaker Digestive Cordial has
nmediate and salutary effect is
ses the food eaten to be digested,
ndigested food that causes the
The cordial causes the food to
d before there is time for it to
d scur on the stomach. When
s so digested it gives strength
to the feeble body, makes one
and cheerful, and makes one
sh.
estive Cordial is so prompt in its
t the very first dose will have a
y favorable result. It gives im-
lief.
to prove this statement small
es placed in the druggists' hands
btained for ten cents each. This
e will have a decided beneficial
will satisfy any one that the Cor-
apted to his case. After a trial
e to the Shakers of Mount Leba-

XTRA!

O'CLOCK.

E EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

Got the News of the Birth of the King of Rome.

Brooks in February St. Nicholas.)

ignal, the doors of the saloon
ng open; the master of ceremo-
ounced, "From the Emperor!"
his imperial livery of crimson,
nd gold, plentifully sprinkled
imperial bees, with his light-
shoulder-knot and streamers
with gold and stamped with the
nd the "N"—in his hand his
d gold chapeau, decorated with
athers—enter Philip the page!
ine greeted him with the smile
n so many to her side.
the young Desnouettes, is it
e said.
your majesty," Philip replied,
low.
ember you well," said the em-

s you—was it not?—with whom
ndson, poor little Prince Napo-
e had so good a time under the
trees of St. Cloud?"
your majesty," Philip replied,
ime struggling to detach his let-
m beneath his crimson vest,
he had stowed it away for
security.
boy! He had fastened the Em-
letter too securely. He tugged,
rked, and grew very red in the
inking all the time. "What a
was not to have taken it out
was waiting below!"
he empress, true to her kindly
seemed not to notice the boy's
orture, and talked steadily to
e worked. At last the note was
d, and, dropping upon his knee,
presented it to the empress.
the Emperor, your majesty,"

CHAPTER I.

The Return of the Transgressor.

The telegraph operator came out of his office with a sealed envelope in his hand. He had just received a message; and that didn't happen every day, in Williston. The event was of sufficient importance to be noted by the men who were standing on Capt. Henry Thompson's steps. Capt. Thompson was the village undertaker, and his shop was directly opposite the telegraph office. There was languid expression of baseless speculation regarding the telegram, and it developed into active interest when the operator began to walk across the street straight toward the little group

He gave the telegram to Samuel Ames, one of the old residents of the town, a man much respected for his excellent qualities, and pitied for his misfortunes, which had been many. Mr. Ames took the message with a hand that trembled a little. He looked carefully at the envelope, and then anxiously at the man who had given it to him. The telegrapher averted his eyes. This pantomime, which would have been incomprehensible to a stranger, meant much to those who saw it. News in Williston is mostly bad news. The town is so far out of the way that good news, travelling much slower than any supposition that did not blast her name, there was no one who had the heart to claim a prophecy fulfilled.

Gossip had wearied itself with that mystery. The girl was not dead. She had written to her father, and had begged him to forget her. He had exhausted his resources in the endeavor to find her, and had failed. Upon whom should the blame fall? At first there was mention of young Dr. Robert Maxwell. He had seemd to be rather smitten with the girl, and had left town rather suddenly about the time of her disappearance. But he had returned and cleared himself of suspicion. His temporary absence had been easily explained. Though Charlotte had left behind her what might be called a confession, it was so vague as to leave even the sin itself in doubt. There were some of the townspeople who stoutly maintained that the girl had run away to go upon the stage. But when all the evidence had been duscussed a thousand times, Williston rendered a verdict that Ned Ames knew something about it. Charlotte had smiled upon him, in spite of his disgrace, and her disappearance succeeded his flight by less than two months.

In view of these facts, an address by Rev. Eliot Warren beside the coffin of Ned Ames should be worth hearing.

"HE SAW NED AMES ALIVE."

the other kind, rarely reaches it in time. A telegram is a thing to be afraid of. Williston women who had

Would his plea for the forgiveness of the sinner ring hollow and false? Would he dare to openly condemn, when he

boy informed me that he saw Edward Ames alive in this town yesterday."

The boy instantly spoke up and confirmed this extraordinary statement.

It is needless to describe the consternation which these words caused. Men lost control of themselves. The coffin was rudely dragged out of the grave. Rev. Mr. Warren and Frank Ames pleaded in vain for reasonable investigation. Everybody else counselled the immediate opening of the coffin. And the strangest part of the whole situation was that Horace Riddle's word was not worth a penny in the town. If he had told his story without the backing of this mysterious stranger, nobody would have listened.

Seeing that nothing could be done to quell this excitement, and that Mrs. Ames' agitation was rapidly approaching the point where human nature would endure no more, the pastor gave his sanction to the opening of the coffin, he himself assisting.

The outer wooden lid was easily removed. There was a loud cry from those who were bending over the coffin. The metal sheath was revealed, and a glance showed that it had been cut and wrenched.

"We shall find no body here!" cried one of the men.

At the same moment three others lifted the metal lid which was scarcely fastened at all.

"Yes! There's a body here. He's here, poor fellow!" exclaimed he who had spoken before.

The body was covered with an ordinary white sheet. It was gently withdrawn, revealing the face of one who, through the frailty of her mortal nature, had transgressed, but had come home at last—the face of Charlotte Warren.

(To be continued.)

AN OLD PLAY BILL.

One Bearing Date of 1795 to Be Presented to the Rhode Island His orical Society.

A yellow and time stained play bill hangs in the window of the lower business office of the Providence Journal and has aroused much interest. The bill, which is of the size of a small poster, is the property of Gen. Charles R. Brayton, and bears the date Sept. 16, 1795, being one of the first play bills of the first regular theatre in Providence. Gen. Brayton intends to present the bill to the Rhode Island Historical Society, says the Journal of that city.

The bill is for the first performance in Providence of Addison's celebrated tragedy of Cato, the cast being: Cato, Mr. Hallam; Sempronius, Mr. Godwin; Syphax, Mr. Prigmore; Portius, Mr. Patterson; Marcus, Mr. Harper; Lucius, Mr. Copeland; Decius, Mr. Wools; Juba, Mr. Hallam, Jr.; Lucia, Mrs. Metcher; Marcia, Mrs. Harper; senators, guards, mutineers, etc., by the rest of the company.

In order that all tastes might be pleased, the performance ended, as was usual in those days, with what the play bill calls "A favorite pantomime entertainment, in grotesque characters, never attempted here, called 'The Witches; or, the Enchanted Cauldron,' with entire new music, dresses, scenery, marching and other decorations." The same cast which had before posed as noble Romans, in this became buffoons, Mr. Miller being clown, and Mr. Godwin, pantaloon. Mr. Hallam, Jr., was the harlequin. The whole concluded with a dance by the characters.

All this took time, but the doors opened at half-past 5, the performance beginning an hour later. Performances were given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the prices being: "Boxes, one dollar; pit, three-quarters of a dollar, and gallery, two shillings and three pence." At the bottom of the bill was "Vivat Respublica."

The New Theatre, afterward called the Providence Theatre, where this performance took place, was the first theatre built in this city, and stood on the present site of Grace Church. David Douglass, a Scotchman, came here with his company from Newport and

Experiment—He Comes Without Illusions or Prejudices—An Actor of Wonderful Versatility and Power—Remarkable Repertoire.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. 1895. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the eminent English actor and famous London manager, who makes his first bid for the approval of an American audience at Abbey's The-

name and fame.

Mr. Tree long ago—indeed, at the very outset of his stage career—refused to listen to the advice of experienced actors and managers, who sought to make him restrict his efforts to one particular kind of artistic endeavor. He felt that an actor could not really claim to be a great actor who simply presented his own personality continually to the public, of-

JEWELLERS CAUGHT NAPPING.

John Donaldson, Jr., Obtains About $20,000 Worth of Goods and Skips.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1895. There has been considerable excitement and surprise among the jewelry trade during the past week by the discovery of the queer business dealings of John Donaldson, Jr., who had an office at No. 189 Broadway, where for nine months he carried on business as a broker.

The young man—he is but 23 years of age—has taken from some 18 different dealers goods in memorandum aggregating in value about $20,000.

These goods have been found in various pawnshops, and an effort is now on foot to recover them. There is considerable doubt, however, whether Donaldson will be prosecuted, since all the losers by his dealings declare that, on account of their respect and consideration for his father, they do not desire to prosecute.

He had no troube whatever in obtaining jewelry on memorandum from the leading firms of the trade to sell on commission. He bought some goods, and paid for them; he got goods on memorandum, and turned over the proceeds of the sale, minus his commission.

Of late several firms from whom he had obtained goods began to press him either for money or the articles. He evaded them in various ways. Last Tuesday and Wednesday several concerns sent demands for an accounting, and it was discovered that he was gone. He had not been at his office since Wednesday.

Individual investigations followed by various firms, each of whom thought themselves the sole losers, and it was discovered that the goods Donaldson had obtained on memorandum had been pawned.

While the jewelers were chagrined at having lost their diamonds, it was generally believed that, on account of the young man's most respectable antecedents and the standing of his father in the trade, he should not be prosecuted. It was believed that nearly all the lost property could be recovered.

Clarence F. Pierce of No. 189 Broadway, in whose office Donaldson had a desk, said that he thought the matter would be settled. Donaldson's family and friends were collecting a fund to recover the pawned goods. They did not wish to take legal steps against the pawnbrokers, lest they would prosecute the young man. Donaldson had not been in his office since Wednesday.

The jewelers who have lost money in their dealings with John Donaldson, Jr., are very reticent. They declared that at the meeting on Friday a compact was made that none of them was to disclose any facts in the case, since they believed the young man would return and settle the troubles.

VICTIMS OF THE LEADER DISASTER.

Impressive Funeral Held in the Portuguese Catholic Church at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Jan. 28, 1895. The funeral of Albert Viator, Frank Brier, Joseph K. Holme and Joseph Francis, victims of the schooner Leader disaster on Norman's Woe, Saturday, was held this forenoon from the Portuguese Catholic Church of the Lady of Good Voyages.

The four hearses bearing the remains were escorted by the Acoriana Society from Undertaker Lloyd's, where the bodies had been prepared for burial, to the church, where solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Francis De-

His Confession to Graffam Repeated in Court.

Latter Is the Prosecution's Most Important Witness.

Government Case Is Based on His Statements.

Respondent Overcome by the Telling of the Story.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28, 1895. The crowd in waiting at the entrance to the city building was so dense this morning that it was next to impossible for the officers to keep a narrow passage clear. Many of the witnesses were ushered in through the rear basement door.

The supreme court having adjourned, Judge Bonney moved his tribunal down a flight to the larger and more convenient courtroom. But that room was quickly filled, and several hundred people who had hoped to gain admission went away disappointed.

The Gorham murder trial was resumed at 10 o'clock, with the recalling of Tallman Lowell, a government witness, who testified early in the trial.

Lowell was asked by the prosecuting officer if he had any talk about putting paris green in Byron Coburn's cider, as Lewis had informed Deputy Sheriff Chute.

Witness made an emphatic denial of the statement.

Being cross-examined by Atty. Chase, Lowell admitted that he did feel faint and nearly fell down stairs when Deputy Sheriff Chute told him what Lewis had said about the paris green. Witness also admitted that he and James Lewis and Edward Graffam had talked considerably about shipping together.

"Why did you feel faint when Deputy Sheriff Chute informed you of what Lewis had said?" asked County Attorney True.

The opposing counsel objected, but the court admitted the question.

"Because I thought Lewis was trying to charge the murder to me," replied the witness.

Mrs. Lizzie C. Kimball, housekeeper at Coburn's, was recalled for the government. She identified the old overcoat that had been used to cover the body of Coburn. The coat, she said was left at the house two years ago by a man named Thomas Sullivan, who boarded there a month. The coat had never been be bought for, so he put up a bluff, and said he would see about buying her, and that ex-Gov. Robie would back him up in the trade.

Then Lewis asked where I had been, and I replied that I had been to the village, and had just come from Coburn's house. He asked me who was over there. I said: "Nobody but Mr. Coburn and Mrs. Kimball."

He asked which room Mr. Coburn was in. I said: "He is in the kitchen, and Mrs. Kimball, too."

Then Lewis said the old gentleman had some money, and he was going after it. Then he started off on a run, laughing.

I went into Lowell's house and remained in the kitchen, smoking cigarettes, eating apples and talking, till Lewis came back and told us Coburn was dead. He came into the kitchen, spoke to us, refused a chair, went to the sink and got a drink of water, then said Byron Coburn was dead, and he wanted us to witness it.

We went over to the Coburn barn and saw the body.

Joseph Coleman let out the horse and I harnessed it into the wagon. Lewis and I drove to the village together.

On the way to the village I said: "This is a hard case."

Lewis said it was.

I said, "Did you do it?"

He replied, "I suppose I did."

I asked him how he did it.

He said he went into the yard easy, into the tie-up, loosening "Old Dick," backed him out of the stall, raised the tie-up window half way, so that the noise would be heard in the house, that he struck the horse with an axe handle when he saw Mr. Coburn coming out, and when Coburn came into the tie-up he stood behind the door and struck him with the axe.

I asked him why he killed Coburn, and he said the old gentleman had some money, and he wanted to get it.

I told him it was a hard case and he would better not say anything about it.

We notified Dr. Straw, calling him out of the church. Lewis told him Coburn was dead and that a bloody axe had been found.

We went to Harding's store and then to Roscoe Drown's house, and then drove back to Coburn's.

"Did you see a bloody axe that night?" asked the county attorney.

"I did after I got back from the village."

The axe was shown to the witness, who took it in both hands, turned it around, looked first at the blade and then at the handle, and then, in reply to the county attorney's question, said: "Yes, sir; I should say that was the axe."

The witness was asked when he first told this story.

His reply was that he told it first to Deputy Sheriffs Chute and Flummer the night after the murder.

He also testified that he was put on watch by Selectman McClellan at the barn that night, and that he told Constable Libby then that he had been to Coburn's house that morning and that he crossed the field back of the barn to Hannaford's woods.

Senator Seiders conducted the cross-examination, which began at 12 o'clock and was still in progress at 1 o'clock, when court adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Graffam stood the ordeal well and did not diverge from his narrative as related in direct examination.

He said he first reached Gorham last June, but between that time and December made several coast trips. He was in Boston two days after getting paid off from his last trip.

He denied having had any trouble in Boston or telling anybody tlo the contrary. He bought an overcat there for $2, but after he got to Gorham and put on a winter shirt the overcoat was too tight ofr him, and he pawned it in Portland for $1.75.

He admitted that, while working at Hanson's stable in Gorham, shortly before the murder, he asked Mr. Hanson several times for small sums of money. He could not remember why he claimed to have no money at that time. They made no arrangement as to when pay-

Railway Man at Louisville—Novel Way to Feed Passengers—Pennsylvania Road Defends the Ministers.

The brief press dispatch from Hartford, published in The Boston Herald of Saturday, gave only in general terms the provisions of the bill which has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature providing for a reorganization, by incorporating the purchasers of the New York & New England road under the prospective foreclosure by the second mortgage bondholders, proceedings for which have been instituted.

The first section of the bill provides that if the property and franchises covered by the second mortgage shall be sold under the foreclosure, "the purchasers at such sale, or their grantees and their associates and successors, upon filing in the office of the secretary of state (of Connecticut) the certificate provided for, shall be a corporation by the name designated in such certificate, with power to acquire, hold, use, maintain and operate the railways and other property, rights and franchises, or any of them, now belonging to or that may be acquired by the New York & New England Railroad Company, and with all the powers, rights, immunities and franchises connected therewith, now held or that may be acquired by the last-named company, and with all the powers generally enjoyed by railroad corporations in this state, and with power to acquire by lease or agreement any railroad or other transportation facilities now or heretofore used or operated by the said New York & New England Railroad Company, and to guarantee payment of any bonds or other obligations or dividends on stock of any corporation whose railroad or other property it shall lease or operate by virtue of this authority."

Sec. 2 of the bill merely prescribes the form of the certificate, which shall be filed with the secretary of state of Connecticut.

Sec. 3 provides that the capital stock fixed by the articles of association shall not exceed $5,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common. "The preferred stock shall have a preference as to dividends to the amount of 5 per cent per annum, which shall be non-cumulative, and no further preference. Said stock shall be divided into shares of $100 each. All stock issued on account of property, rights and franchises acquired by the corporation from said purchasers or their grantees, in accordance with said articles, shall be deemed fully paid."

Sec. 4 provides that "for the purpose of acquiring property, rights and franchises of the New York & New England Railroad Company, and for other corporate purposes, the said corporation may issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $17,500,000, and secure the same by mortgaging its property and franchises, including property and franchises to be afterward acquired, or any thereof, to any trust company incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island or New York. Of the said bonds, there shall be reserved bonds for the principal sum in the aggregate of $10,000,000, to provide for paying and retiring the first mortgage bonds of the New York & New England Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, trustee, dated Jan. 1, 1876, and none of the bonds so reserved shall be issued or used except to retire or pay an equal amount of said first mortgage bonds." The remainder of the section prescribes the registration of the bonds by the state comptroller of Connecticut.

The Pennsylvania on the Alleged Misuse of "Clerical" Tickets.

In reference to the agitation by the Trunk line passenger committee of the question of withdrawing clerical orders of half rate tickets issued for the use of clergymen, George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, said:

"There is no foundation whatever for the statement that clerical orders have been misused, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned. Last year this company issued between 13,000 and 14,000 orders to clergymen residing on its lines east and west of Pittsburg, and no case of misuse or abuse of the privilege has come to our notice. During many years of service in that branch of the railroad which is most intimately connected with the travelling public, my experience is that no class of people are more careful of the use of such privileges than ministers of the Gospel."

"What ground is there for such a charge?"

"If there has been any misuse of the orders issued by other lines, it is due to the careless manner in which they have been issued, and the blame for their misuse should be placed upon the railroad, and not upon the ministers. It is an easy matter for the orders to get into improper hands, unless due care is observed, and this has doubtless caused all the trouble.

GOOD JANUARY SHOWING.

The Boston & Maine will make an excellent showing for January, taking everything into consideration. Passenger traffic remains normal, while the freight business will figure up considerably in advance of the preceding month.

BIG FIGURES, LILTLE MONEY.

Of Chicago tonnage eastbound last week it is supposed that 15,000 tons were created by cut rates. One firm will ship 300,000 bushels on a 15-cent rate. Pennsylvania, it is said, was the arch rate cutter last week.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC-ATCHISON SETTLEMENT.

The basis of settlement between Atchison and Union Pacific is understood to be this: Southern Pacific concedes to Atchison the right to sell tickets to San Francisco via Los Angeles. Atchison concedes to Southern Pacific the right to carry southern California business through Southern Pacific's northern terminals and also by way of San Francisco. Atchison reduces its southern California arbitraries. On round trip excursion business, arbitrary percentages have been adopted in the nature of a pool.

BIG FALL OF SNOW.

Heavy snow is reported on the line of the Boston & Maine road at Concord and stations beyond, but tracks are clear and business is moving without interruption.

WAY STATIONS.

Beginning today the 5:35 P. M. Danvers train out of the Union station will stop at Oak Grove.

The Southern Railway Company has awarded a contract to the Ohio Falls Car Company to build 350 ventilated box cars.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The latest news in railroad circles is that the Seaboard Air Line will soon get control of the Port Royal & Western Carolina road."

The Pennsylvania has officially changed the name of its new Manhattan limited between this city and St. Louis. The new name is the St. Louis & New York Limited.

Salaries of most of the employes of the Florida Central & Peninsula rail-

at work tearing up th
sensitive organ of the

Salva-C
(TRADE MARK.)

the new Curative
cant, is just the rem
such cases. A litt
placed in the ear wi
instant relief and perm
rest. It will accompl
same result with neu
ulcerated teeth, burns,
and catarrh. It is in
the most powerful
agent ever discovered.

25 & 50 cts. per box. Druggists o
BRANDRETH CO., 274 Canal St., N

THE ARMENIAN ATRO

Subject of Joseph Cook ture at Park Street Ch

He Presents a Possible Sol the Armenian Problem—It Russia Should Absorb A Resolutions Passed at a Meeting in New York Read

A new season of Joseph Coo day lectures began auspicio noon at the Park Street Churc The life and soul of them ca the platform looking the pictu bust health. He had written usually does, an original con for the occasion, and the big sang it with spirit.

After devotional preliminar Cook opened his prelude on ject of the Armenian atrocit arguments had instructive illu in a big map stretched along of the platform. He said in su

It is a proverb in Armenia th better to fall in the Russian than in the Turkish tophet. menian question, which now civilized nations, has fallen in this tophet and this morass. first place, Turkish lies, indo the Sultan, are believed in the formed circles to be numerous lossal in relation to the Armeni rages, as they are known to ha in connection with the Bulgaria ities in 1876. The Sultan is n for playing off foreign diplomats each other, and for misleading timent of Europe by official fals

A consular investigation has b dered by different nations in but the American consul, Mr. is not to have part in it, and o ernment has only at the last appointed an agent who is to ca an investigation by himself, and way of which Turkey is sure t obstruction. Meanwhile, our

XTRA!

O'CLOCK.

E TO HIGHER PLACES.

ce Employes and New vil Service Rules.

ndents from the Sub-Sta- ust Be Taken from the De- nt—Carriers Object to Being Upon and Suspended—The Mail Service—Annual Ball.

office clerks and carriers are to manifest considerable in- he new civil service rules, as by President Cleveland in re- he postoffice department. re these government employ- for the salaries with no pros- omotion to a higher position. he enforcement of the new are eligible to the positions ntendent of mails and superin- of the different stations. future no person outside the nt can be appointed to any of tions. ans that the applications for ent sub-stations which are le in the postmaster's office siders are not worth the paper they are written.

DOWED BY INSPECTORS.

rriers Strongly Object to Being ied Upon and Suspended.

rriers of the various stations s strongly object to being shad- ut on their routes by the in- who have been sent here from on.

ate over a dozen carriers have pended as a result of the in- reports to the department. ajority of the suspended men y do not know why they were , and say that if any charge preferred against them, it is

id that one of them connected ation A, who was suspended o weeks ago, will bring suit he inspector, and will also make pt to receive his salary for the was suspended.

pectors are still in Boston, shad- arriers daily, and will remain some weeks to come.

UST LIVE ON DIVISION.

Railway Mail Service Men of New England.

ntendent Ryan of the railway vice of New England sent out last Saturday to all the clerks d in the division to take up sidence at some point on the which they are assigned be- y 1.

who can do so, without con- e pecuniary loss, or sacrifice property, will be expected to

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KELLEY—In this city, Jan. 27, Ellen A., a beloved daughter of Daniel and Catherine Kelley. Funeral from her late home, 617 Harrison av., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8:30. Requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9. Kindly omit flowers. (New York and San Francisco papers please copy.)

LEONARD—In this city, Jan. 26, Catherine, beloved wife of Mark Leonard, 62 yrs. Funeral from her late residence, 521 Commercial st., Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Stephen's Church, Hanover st., at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LONERGAN—In South Boston, Jan. 27, Thomas E. Lonergan. Funeral from his late residence, 298 West Third st., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8:30. High mass at St. Vincent's Church, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McLOUGHLIN—In East Boston, Jan. 26, John H., beloved son of Patrick and Margaret McLoughlin, 28. Funeral from parents' residence, 242 Everett st., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8, and at Church of the Assumption at 8:30 o'clock. Friends and relatives requested to attend.

MAYNARD—At the New York Hospital, Saturday, Jan. 26, John D. Maynard, 44, for many years a salesman for Tiffany & Co. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Harris, 303 East Seventeenth st., New York, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

McCARTHY—In South Boston, Jan. 27, Cornelius, infant son of James and the late Mary McCarthy, 2 yrs. 1 mo. 16 dys. Funeral from parent's residence, 72 B st., Monday at 2 P. M. Diphtheria. Interment at Calvary.

McJUNKIN—Sunday, Jan. 27, at 12:20 o'clock, Augustus McJunkin, 73 yrs. Services at house, Jones st., Roslindale, Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M.

MILLIS—At Millis, Mass., Jan. 26, Harriet P., widow of Lansing Millis, 69 yrs. 9 mos. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NUTE—At Boston Highlands, Jan. 26, Mrs. H. S., widow of John Nute, aged 67 yrs. 5 mos. Funeral from Hotel Shirley, 131 Dudley st., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

SHEA—In South Boston, Jan. 25, Eliza, widow of Patrick Shea, 60 yrs. Funeral from her late residence, 152 Sixth st., Monday morning at 9:15 o'clock. Funeral mass at St. Augustine's Church at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly requested to attend.

SWEENEY—At Charlestown, Jan. 27, Margaret E., wife of Eugene F. Sweeney, 29 yrs. 3 mos. Funeral from late residence, 39 Cook st., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 8:30 A. M. High mass at St. Francis de Sales Church at 9, thence to Malden for interment. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. No flowers.

SAWYER—In Charlestown district, Jan. 25, Susan L. Sawyer, 85 yrs. Funeral from the residence of F. A. Hall, 337 Main st., Monday at 1 o'clock.

FLOWERS.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

J. NEWMAN & SONS

51 TREMONT ST.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

LEWIS JONES & SON

UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 50 LAGRANGE STREET.

Competent persons in attendance at all hours of the day and night. Telephone 665, Boston.

LEGISLAT VE HEARINGS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

State House, Boston, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Committee on Fisheries and Game will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to extend the authority of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries and Game, also that part of the Fisheries and Game Commissioners' report recommending the prohibition of the killing or having in possession any Mongolian or English golden pheasants, at room No. 137, State House, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SYLVANUS SMITH, Chairman.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Committee.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

State House, Boston, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Committee on Fisheries and Game will

FOR SALE, SOUTH END,

Houses on Columbus av., $17,000.
Massachusetts av., $15,000.
West Canton st., $10,000.
Worcester sq., $10,000.

J. D. K. WILLIS, 50 State st.

DORCHESTER, FOR SALE.

Large mansion house, stable, 2 cottages and about 15 acres land, on corner of 2 main streets, just right to cut up into house lots. Price 15c. per foot. J. D. K. WILLIS, 50 State st.

GREEN-HOUSE FARM—An attractive little 7½-acre estate, ¼ mile from the station, and in town adjoining old Concord, 3 acres heavy wood, balance highly cultivated, water supplied by driven well, 2-story house with bay window, barn for 5 head stock, with cellar and cupola, green-house 50 ft. long, apple orchard and near neighbors, only $1600; take the 9:15 train, B. & A. R. R. to Saxonville, inquire for W. E. SLOAN, he will show you the above, also an 18-acre fruit and poultry farm within 2 minutes of station, handsome face wall in front, furnace heat in house, fine barn with cellar, hennery for 300 fowl, beautiful lawn and concrete walks, all for $2700; lots of others in same section. NEW ENG. R. E. AGENCY, 258 Washington st.

15 MILES from Boston, barn alone cost $1500 to build, 25-acre farm with 8-room house, nice piazza and well shaded, barn 36x60, carriage house and fine hennery, land of good quality and well divided, thrifty apple orchard, price only $2500; another with 27 acres, only ¾ mile from station, with 12½c. fares to Boston, wood for home use, 100 bbls. apples a season, keeps 4 cows and horse, good house, barn and hennery; also 7-acre poultry and vegetable farm for $2100, $500 down; and a 4-acre poultry farm for $900. These and many others shown free of charge by H. H. HOWARD, Reading, or NEW ENG. R. E. AGENCY.

PRACTICAL FARM with numerous sources of income offered for much less than cost of buildings; 80 acres, ¾ mile from station on Fitch. R. R., wood worth $500 standing, nearly 100 fruit trees, cuts 20 tons hay, will easily cut double; 2-story 10-room house, with piazza, handsomely shaded by large elms; barn 30x52, new carriage house and henneries for 1000 fowl, lately built at cost of $1100; former owner refused $5000; we offer it for $2600, $500 down. NEW ENG. R. E. AGENCY, 258 Washington st.; farm catalogue free.

ROSLINDALE—House, stable and 8000 sq. ft. land, house, 7 rooms and bath, every modern improvement, gas fixtures, handsomely papered throughout, broad piazza on 2 sides; stable sheathed, 2 stalls, ample carriage and loft room; lot 100 foot frontage; $50 worth of shrubs set out last spring; good neighborhood, 6 minutes from station; owner obliged to sell; price $4750; terms to suit. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 35 Congress st.

DORCHESTER — Delightful neighborhood, near steam and electric cars, schools, churches and clubhouse, 9 rooms and bath, natural wood finish, open fireplaces, excellent closet room, over 8000 ft. land, corner two aristocratic streets; owner obliged to give up housekeeping; will sell for $7000, reasonable terms. EDARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 35 Congress st.

BARGAIN—Close by Everett sq., nearly new house, 8 rooms and bath, set tubs, furnace, cemented cellar, price $2300, $300 cash. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 35 Congress st.

DUDLEY ST., Mt. Pleasant, for sale, small piece property, store and tenements, all occupied, good tenants, paying well, bargain, easy terms. W. H. CUNDY, 31 Milk st.

HOUSE of 14 rooms, for 2 families, Mt. Pleasant, Roxbury, for sale at a bargain, easy terms; will exchange for smaller house, Dorchester or Roxbury. W. H. CUNDY, 31 Milk st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2800—OR AT VALUATION, stock, fixtures and teams of an excellent provision and grocery store; business $500 per week; first-class family and cash trade; get good prices; 5 years present owner; ill health compels a sale; 3 teams complete. W. F. CARRUTHERS.

$1200—STOCK AND FIXTURES, cash and family provision, meat and vegetable market; ¾ cash trade; rent low; Washington st.; $300 per week; 3 years present owner. W. F. CARRUTHERS, 12 School st.

$650—STOCK and fixtures of nice bonie bakery; nice store, fine business; one of the best openings on my books to get a safe and reliable business. W. F. CARRUTHERS.

$2500 BUYS ½ interest in first-class manufacturing and mercantile business; will pay $8000 to $10,000 per year; elegant business; best reference given. W. F. CARRUTHERS.

$600—PROVISION ROUTE, sells to stores; has a fine line of customers; good for $25 net profit per week; nice horse and team; 4 years present owner. W. F. CARRUTHERS.

Serenader (singing)—Open thy lattice, my true love, gaze with thy bright orbs on me—

And she gazed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$350—FOR SALE, lodging house, $150 down, balance as rent, located on good street at West end; no better bargain in Boston. D. F. PUTNAM, 180 Washington st.

HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

ALLSTON—For $25 a month, attractive new single house, desirable location, near steam and electric cars; 7 rooms and bath; furnace, range, set tubs and all improvements; also house of 9 rooms and bath, $30; one with 5 rooms, $18; flat of 6 rooms and bath, near Crescent av., Dorchester, $18. D. H. McKAY, 28 School st.

HOUSE of 15 rooms to let, newly and nicely repaired throughout, in one of the best thoroughfares in West end; none but right people need apply. 26 Causeway st.

HOUSE, 59 Quincy st., 8 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, A1 repair, large yard; rent $30 month. I. & W. BROWN, 55 Quincy st., Roxbury.

NO. CAMBRIDGE: Centrally located, modern, 10-room house to let, on Russell st.; also 6-room tenement in block on Massachusetts av., $15 a month. HENDERSON BROS., 2067 Massachusetts av., No. Cambridge.

9 DIX PL.—House of 10 rooms; rent low to a desirable family. Apply at 9 South Market st.

STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO LET

STORE AND BASEMENT,

Cor. Bedford and Chauncy Sts.

Occupied for the past 17 years by

FARLEY, HARVEY & CO.

Will be altered to suit tenants.

Apply WM. H. ALLEN, 67 Chauncy St.

TO LET.

A large Store and several Offices at a very LOW RENTAL.

Also large and small rooms for light manufacturing, with all modern improvements. Apply on premises, LUDWIG GERHARD, Supt., 196 Summer St.

FOR RENT,

MILL, 30x70, three stories, with steam heat and power, good water and electric light. Apply to GEO. P. MOREY, Walpole, Mass.

CONNECTING OFFICES and business rooms, near Scollay sq., steam heat, electric lights, elevator; suitable for agencies or light uses; low rent. A. H. FROST, 7 Exchange pl.

OFFICES Hathaway and New England buildings, foot of Summer st., $200 upward; south, front, furnished rooms, with light, heat

SITUATIONS WANTED---MALE.

FREE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY, 699 Washington st., furnish reliable male or female help free of charge to employers; house-work girls, cooks, married couples and farm hands a specialty.

HEAD WAITER—Position wanted by competent man, hotel or restaurant; 10 years' experience; have had charge of both girls and men; would like trial; I am sure I would give satisfaction. Address "N. 327," Herald Office.

JANITOR'S POSITION by respectable man and wife, and do general work. Address R. DAVIS, 65 Salem st.

YOUNG MAN, with two years' experience, wishes position in drug store, with time to attend college Monday afternoons. Address "K. 322," Herald Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED---FEMALE.

FRENCH'S 2 large, reliable offices, 298 Washington st., for females; 10 State st., males; first-class help, all nationalities, house-work girls, cooks, waitresses, married couples.

HALIFAX GIRL (20), neat and strong, wants housework in family or boarding house or hotel; Protestant; good reference. CECELIA EDWARDS, 699 Washington st., room 8.

SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl, general housework, nice cook and laundress, 3 years' reference; city or suburbs. 869 Washington st.

AGENTS, PARTNERS, &c.

AGENTS wanted (both men and women) who have sold "Grant's Memoirs" or any first-class art publication or works relating to the civil war; to such as have had experience and have and can make a success in this line of canvassing most liberal inducements are offered. Apply WM. H. ALLEN, 67 Chauncy st.

AGENTS—mineral lamp wicks never burn out; no smoke, no soot, no trimming; light equal to gas; 3 samples 10c.; assorted dozen 25c. R. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS MAN with $3000 to $5000, to open Philadelphia office; business highest class; pays Boston manager $6000; references required. J. DWIGHT, box 2029, Boston.

PARTNER wanted with $400 to act as cashier and take inside management of old established butter and egg business; location and store the best; $16 a week salary for services and share of the profits; experience unnecessary; brokers not wanted. "T. 326," Herald Office.

PARTNER wanted with capital to take an interest in established manufacturing business and devote his time to managing the business; good salary to the right party. P. O. box 5159, Boston.

PARTNER wanted, in confectionery and ice cream parlor; first-class location; will stand investigation; business man wanted; no brokers; $500. "N. 324," Herald Office.

$400—PARTNER wanted in established respectable Boston hotel; the lady proprietor requires the assistance of gentleman as cashier; no brokers. "H. 323," Herald Office.

MALE HELP.

FREE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY, 699 Washington st., furnish reliable male or female help free of charge to employers; house-work girls, cooks, married couples and farm hands a specialty.

HEAD WAITER—Position wanted by competent man, hotel or restaurant; 10 years' experience; have had charge of both girls and men; would like trial; I am sure I would give satisfaction. Address "N. 327," Herald Office.

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YOUNG MAN, with two years' experience, wishes position in drug store, with time to attend college Monday afternoons. Address "K. 322," Herald Office.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wanted for general housework in family of two. Address for 5 days "M. 327," Herald Office.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR wanted on Thorne typesetting machine; also an experienced justifier. Apply to Mr. BARR, Norwood Press, Norwood.

ERRAND GIRL wanted; one willing to sew and with some experience with dressmaker; also an apprentice; car fare paid while learning. 1022 Boylston st.

GIRLS wanted for worsted yarn mill; spinners, twisters, reelers and winders. Apply to NONANTUM WORSTED CO., Newton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks and girls for work in families, hotels, restaurants and stores would do well to call at 699 Washington st.; good wages, no fee until place is secured. LANE & CO.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for an old farmer; family grown up and gone; light work, farm wages. Box 161, Blackstone, Mass.

LADIES who can spare 3 to 4 hours day or evening, can earn extra spending money by engaging in our pleasant home work; no experience necessary; instruction given free; only those who have other means of support need apply. Call this week, room 10, 28 Temple pl., open Friday until 9 P. M., other days until 5 P. M.

LADIES wanted, experienced in Etruscan process; extra assistants needed in our special order department; no lessons given. Only those experienced need apply at room 12, 270 Boylston st.; hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, except Saturday.

LADY HEAD WAITRESS wanted; one who is thoroughly competent of taking charge of a dining hall and managing lady waiters. Apply ORIGINAL WYMAN LUNCHEON CO., 413 Washington st.

LADY wanted experienced in mechanical draughting and coloring work. Apply box 2780.

MUSICIAN wanted; lady to sing and play for entertainment of family in country; good home, fair salary. Address "B. 327," Herald Office.

PROTESTANT GIRL wanted, for general housework, excepting washing; family of 2; must be capable, willing and neat; good home to right person; state wages. Mrs. F. D. WELLINGTON, Summer av., Waltham.

PROTESTANT GIRL wanted in family of two; must understand general housework; wages $3. Apply at 120 West Concord st.

SHOE STITCHERS wanted on ladies' boots and slippers; also skivers, closers, stayers, lin-

FEMALE HELP.

STITCHERS WANTED.

Experienced stitchers on No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson machines. Apply at 65 Bedford st., RUSS, EVELETH & INGALLS.

ASSISTANT CLERKS, bill clerks, cashiers, saleslades, book-keepers, stenographers, telegraphers, typesetters and educated young people wanted for select office positions; experience not always necessary; salary $5 to $15; we only want educated, progressive, deserving young men and women; apply now. YOUNG PEOPLE'S BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 725 Washington st., Boston; we will give 10 lessons free in all departments of our school; in these 10 lessons you can learn to send a telegraph message, write a shorthand letter, run a typewriter, balance a set of books, run a printing press or set up type; apply now.

ANY STENOGRAPHER (first-class) desiring position, apply to Mr. DILLON, Globe building; also those about to commence lessons, who would avoid deceptive advertisers, may see him; he is responsible reporter to the government courts and press; day and evening; lessons also through mail.

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SHOE STITCHERS wanted on ladies' boots and slippers; also skivers, closers, stayers, lin-

mony" dinner to be given in Albany by Gov. Morton tonight.

The mayor had been widely advertised as the star attraction of the dinner, and the morning papers said today that he would go to Albany at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the same car with Thomas C. Platt. The same news was given out at the mayor's office early in the morning.

Everybody at the City Hall was surprised, therefore, when at 11:30 o'clock the mayor entered his office, took a seat at his desk, and began to open his letters.

To the reporters who questioned him he said: "I am not going to Albany."

"Why?" was asked.

"Because I am not well enough," replied the mayor. That is all the explanation he would give them.

Ever since the dinner was planned the Platt men have been talking about the harmonizing effect of the gathering. They predicted that after the mayor had travelled to Albany with Platt the two men would be on the best of terms and would work together in the future. They expected the mayor to be impressed, too, by his meeting with Platt's lieutenants throughout the state. In fact, it was said, the dinner was arranged chiefly for the purpose of taking the mayor "into camp."

Now, the whole programme has fallen through.

MAJ. CHARLES A. YOUNG.

Appointed Deputy Superintendent in Sanitary Division.

Maj. Charles A. Young was today appointed deputy superintendent of the Sanitary division of which the late George H. Forrestall was in charge over 20 years.

At the time of Mr. Forrestall's death, Deputy Superintendent Jackson of the street cleaning division was placed in charge of the sanitary division in addition to his own work, and he held the position until last week, when he was relieved of this extra duty.

Charles A. Young was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 22, 1842, and for 20 years followed the life of a farmer gaining his education at the district school.

He came to Boston in 1862 and with others founded and invented the system of odorless excavating with all its machinery, pumps, etc. The concern which he superintends has contracts with many leading cities in New England and supplies all New England with its apparatus for such work.

He is a popular military man, being three years commander of the Roxbury Horse Guards, three years commander of the 1st battalion of cavalry, and is the present commander of the Old Guard of Massachusetts.

He is, beside a member of various clubs and organizations. As presiding officer at prominent meetings and receptions to prominent persons, and other kindred gatherings he has long been in demand. He has always been a stanch Republican.

Maj. Young was founder and president of the Harvard Improvement Society, a local society in Dorchester.

WILLIAM DUNN'S EXPLOITS.

Judge Brown Holds Him on the Charge of Several Larcenies.

William Dunn was held in $500 by Judge Brown today in the municipal criminal court for the February grand jury.

Three charges of larceny were embodied in the complaint, but it was stated in court by Officer Donohue that more charges will be preferred.

On Jan. 21 Dunn is alleged to have stolen a coat worth $30, the property of John Mitchell. On the same day he is

City of Wei-Hai-Wei the Objective Point.

Fleet of War Vessels Enters Shautung Bay.

The Land Forces Already on the Advance.

They Intend to Completely Surround the City.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1895. A dispatch from Chee Foo to the Central News says:

Wei-Hai-Wei was invested by the Japanese yesterday (Sunday). The investing force consisted of 20 Japanese warships, 19 transports and 20 torpedo boats, which entered Shantung bay at an earlier hour Sunday morning.

The flagships of the British and German fleets were in the bay watching operations.

The Japanese are advancing in force overland from the bay.

The inhabitants of Chee Foo have been warned by letter that it is the intention of the Japanese not only to surround Wei-Hai-Wei, but to invest Che Foo as well. Thirteen foreign warships are lying in Che Foo harbor.

BEFORE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Representative George Supports His Bill in Favor of Uniform Legislation.

At the State House, this morning, the committee on labor gave a hearing upon the bill as to uniform legislation in all states.

Representative George of Haverhill supported his bill in favor of uniform legislation, and explained its features. The bill provided that a legal day's work shall not exceed nine hours, or 54 hours a week. The bill also provided that one year after the bill goes into effect a legal day's work shall not exceed eight hours, or 48 hours a week. The act was not to take effect until accepted by a majority of the states.

The bill was precisely the same as the 10-hour law. The only way to employ all laborers, in the speaker's opinion, was to give those already employed less hours of labor. Strikes would continue just as long as there were two men to take one man's place. If three-fourths of the states adopted the law the sentiment in its favor would be so strong that the remaining states would follow. At present Massachusetts led all the states in labor legislation.

If the bill were to come up for imme-

town, but greater inducements are yet to be offered in these new stylish Long Coats and Reefers.

Clearing big lot of $15 and $18 Tan and Brown Long Coats, plain and fur trimmed, extra full sleeves, for..... $5.00

Clearing all the $19 All-Wool Chinchilla Jackets, velvet cord edges, storm collar and extra full sleeves, perfect fitting, for..... $7.50

Clearing big lot $25 Rough Coats, 40 inches long, elegant quality, very stylish, for.. $12.50

Clearing one lot $22 Black Beaver Reefers, lined throughout with extra quality silk, for $9.50

5 and 7 Winter St.

FUR CAPES.

Clearing all the $15 African Monkey Capes, 22 inches long, heavy silk lining, for..... $8.00

Clearing all the $20 Persian Capes, made out of small skins, very silky, 30 inches long, full sweep, for..... $12.50

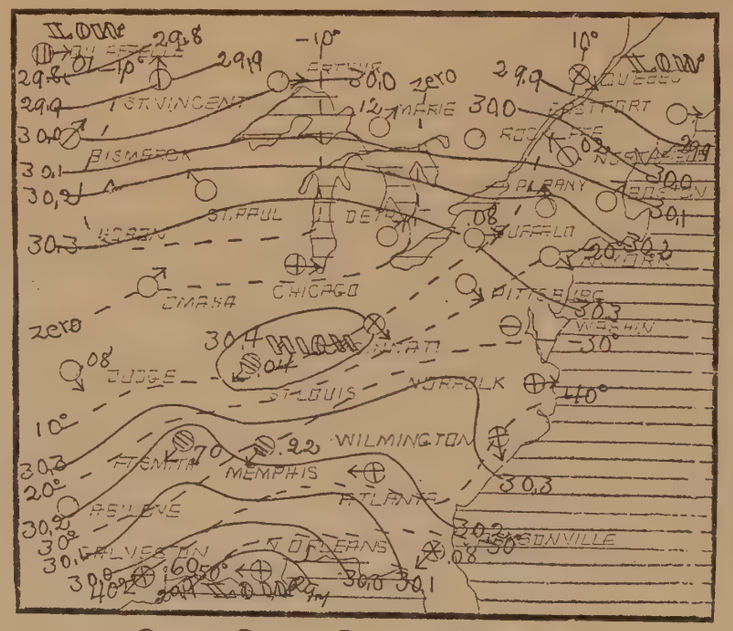
Clearing all the $25 Electric Seal Capes, 24 inches long, very regular and well made, for.. $15.00

Clearing all the $25 Wool Seal and American Marten Capes, 27 in. long, full sweep, for.. $15.00

5 and 7 Winter St.

THE HERALD WEATHER MAP.

From Observations by United States Weather Bureau, Taken at 8 A. M. 75th Meridian.



EXPLANATION.

The arrow flies with the wind. The figures at stations, if any, indicate amount of rainfall or melted snow in inches and hundredths during the past 24 hours. Isobars, or continuous black lines, pass through points of equal atmospheric pressure; isotherms, or dotted lines, equal temperature.

Storm areas, rain, snow, hot and cold waves generally move from west to east in atmospheric waves. On the map the crests of these waves are marked "high," and the valleys, or depressions, "low." These move on an average of 600 miles per day. The latter are usually preceded or accompanied by rain or snow, high winds, rising temperature after the passage of the "low" and the approach of the "high" clearing weather, low temperature and sometimes a cold wave; the high winds shifting to westerly.

HERALD'S SUMMARY.

Another storm is developing over the Gulf of Mexico, which will probably move northeastward during the next 48 hours, causing snow and rain in the Eastern states, and probably brisk to high northeast winds on the coast.

The temperatures are lower in about all sections.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Boston and vicinity until Tuesday night: Fair, followed by snow or

fants' Wear.

Beyond question the values to any that this good town ha to show, considering quality of material, trimmings and construct no greater eloquence is needed to commend this sale to the wise a than the ever present inducement of price and quality.

Cotton Underwear.

Walking Skirts, good quality cotton, tucked and wide ruffle of embroidery, regular price 65c., special for..... 39c.

Walking Skirts, all sizes, in plain white, with wide tucked ruffle, regular price 75c., special..... 49c.

Night Dresses.

Bewildering array of every kind of gown for children, small women and large women, ranging from 39c. up to $5.00. This gown gives you an idea of our values, being made of good cotton and trimmed as illustrated, for..... 59c.

Drawers, extra quality, with needlework edging and inserting, also some with lace edge and lace inserting, regular price 75c., special price..... 39c.

Drawers, a higher grade of muslin and embroidery, all sizes, regular price 85c., special price..... 49c.

Corset Covers, muslin and cambric, high, low, V, square and round necks, with tucks, feather stitching, embroidery and laces, sizes 32 to 44, prices from..... 10c. to 75c.

House Wrapp

Cashmere Delaine Wrap grounds, striped and fi ruffle clear around shou Watteau back, regular pr $1.25, for.....

Real Indigo Blue Wrapper and sleeves, big assortm signs, all sizes from 32 to formerly $1.25, for.....

Flannelette Wrappers, g ings, Persian and leaf pa terns, a splendid garment, f

Infants' W

Clearing all the Colored in small sizes—Bengaline ten Fur—Surah and Chin front ruch—formerly $2.5 and $3.00—all at.....

Clearing all the $2 Wh Down Coats, with Ang fur, at.....

Clearing all the 40c. Ribb mere Bands, silk stitche 10-inch size, at.....

Winter Underw

Men's Vicuna Wool Shi Drawers, all sizes, an dollar garment heretofore, now only.....

Ladies' White Jersey Wo and Pants, excellent every particular, and worth 85c., for.....

STRIKERS JUBILANT

Beginning of the End They Think Is in Sight.

First of Series of Breaks in the Opposition.

Settlement Expected Inside of a Fortnight.

lations as judge and couns have at least tried with reason cess to hold the scales of just without fear, favor or prejudi

You may be sure that it r repays me for the little anno which I have recently been by the criticism of excited par seem incapable of understan first principles of law and jus utterly regardless of the r others. Very truly yours.

HENRY CA

CUTTING IS STILL GOING

Western Roads Seem to Be Doin Business in East Bound Tra

(Special Dispatch to the Boston H

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1895. business of the western roads slightly last week. Deliveries gregated only 2,124,000 bushels, than in the same week last yea

The general and erroneous i is that the grain traffic of the roads constitutes a very large age of the aggregate business. fact is this traffic is only 8 t

BLACKSTONES

re,
her
al
gment

This is proved
By its sales, which
Cannot be touched
By any other brand.
The secret is QUALITY.

BIG DEVILS.

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Boston Herald.)
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STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

All of the Passengers More or Less Injured.

Brakes Fail to Hold on a Car Coming Down a Steep Hill, and It Dashes Into Another Standing at the Foot—Both Cars Turned Over—No One Fatally Injured, However.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1895. In the snow storm shortly before midnight two cars of the Tenth avenue horse car line came into collision at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street terminus.

Car 24 was going down Morningside hill toward the terminus, when the brakes failed to work, and the car went thundering down the declivity, forcing the horses before it. There were 12 passengers inside, all of whom were thrown from side to side.

Car 14, containing eight passengers, had arrived at the terminus only a few minutes before, and was standing on the uptown track when car 24 struck it. Both cars were derailed and turned over. The passengers were rolled over and over. Their faces and hands were cut by the shattered glass, and they were bruised by striking the sides of the car. Five or six women fainted.

The police summoned medical aid, and as soon as the injured had their wounds dressed they were sent home in carriages.

WHY UNION PACIFIC DEFAULTED.

Anderson Says It Would Cost the Government $100,000,000 to Get the Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1895. Replying to inquiries from the Pacific railroad committee, E. Ellery Anderson, representing the government directors and the receivers of the Union Pacific, has submitted a statement explaining why the Union Pacific defaulted on the January coupon first mortgage bonds, and giving the nature and amount of the securities which the government would have to provide for in order to acquire complete ownership of the railroad extending from Council Bluffs to San Francisco in accordance with the plan of government management of

LEWIS HEARD

Cool and Deliberate on the Stand.

Respondent in Gorham Trial Testifies.

Accused Man Tells His Story.

A Big Day in the Coburn Murder Trial.

Spectators Listen with Intense Interest.

Recess Taken at the Most Exciting Point.

Lewis to Finish His Story This Afternoon.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29, 1895. This is the closing day of the testimony in the Gorham murder trial.

James Lewis, the respondent, was brought in at 9:45. He was looking more pale, if possible, than at the opening of yesterday's proceedings.

The crowd in the lower corridor was larger and more clamorous than on any previous day of the trial.

Constable Libby of Gorham, who gave damaging testimony against the respondent on the first day of the trial, was recalled by the defence.

Libby was questioned in relation to

C. Cromwell.

From Baltimore I went to Norfolk, where I shipped for Dover, N. H., on the schooner Charles H. Trickey, landing in Dover May 21.

From Dover I came to Portland by rail, thence to Gorham in company of Edward Graffam, a shipmate on the Benjamin C. Cromwell, and Charles H. Trickey. We went directly to the home of Abner Lowell, where I remained three days.

I was acquainted with nobody in Gorham at the time. I made search for work, first at Daniel Graffam's, then at Hanson's and then at Byron G. Coburn's. Mr. Coburn hired me, paying me $1 a day and board. I did hoeing and haying and other farm work. I remained with him till July 3, when I visited Buxton, staying there a day.

Before I left Coburn's, Mr. Coburn asked me if I would return to work for him. I answered that I would give him my word for it, which was sufficient. I was partially paid off at that time.

The next day I returned.

I was first known as "James Lewis" in South America, when I shipped on the Benjamin Cromwell. My object in taking that name was to avoid detection by the consul of the fact that I was a deserter from the navy.

When I returned to Mr. Coburn's, July 5, my wages for haying were fixed at $1.75, but a few days later Mr. Coburn said he could find men to work at haying for $1.50 a day. I told him I would work for that sum. After haying I left his employ, and was paid off.

He gave me more than $10 and less than $13, but I do not remember the exact amount. He brought out his account book and the money, and placed them on the tubs. He said my account was so much, showed me the figures, and he paid me the money.

My sister died Oct. 1, and I went to her home in South Natick, remaining there two months. At the expiration of that ime I went to Boston to look for work, was unsuccessful, so returned to Gorham.

I went to Coburn's. Mr. Coburn and I had, prior to my going, talked about my being employed by him at $14 a month.

I worked for him through apple picking, then went to the village and worked at Hanson's stable for 10 days. When I left Mr. Coburn this time he paid me $4. The money was handed me at the foot of the stairs leading to my room.

The respondent then continued to relate in detail his acts up to Dec. 13, the day of the murder.

His testimony in relation to his visit to Portland with Tallman Lowell on the 13th, fully agreed with that of Lowell. Their visit to the schooners, the talk of buying the Grace Webster, the partial arrangement for a shipping trip, the purchase and drinking of three bottles of beer, and the numerous calls made in the city were all narrated in detail.

Coming to the point of their arrival at the Coburn homestead, the respondent testified: Tallman Lowell got off at the end of the lane. Mr. Coburn and Joseph Coleman came out when I drove into the yard. They put up the

EVENING EDITION.

LATEST!

See TENTH and INSIDE Pages for Additional Evening News.

INSURANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Commissioner Linehan Claims That the Valued Policy Law Is a Great Success.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29, 1895. Hon. John C. Linehan, state insurance commissioner, was questioned today concerning an article published in last Saturday's Herald, in which a prominent Boston insurance man was quoted as criticising the figures recently given out by the commissioner on the working of the valued policy law.

"I have seen the article," said Col. Linehan to a Herald correspondent, "but I have nothing to say in reply, at least I prefer to say nothing."

"But the gentleman quoted says your figures are unreliable."

"I know he does, but he does not substantiate his statement. The method used by me in preparing the tabulation was exactly the same as that used by insurance men to prove that the law worked disastrously in other states, and 'it is a poor rule that don't work both ways.'

"He said that you did not include in your statement the losses paid by the companies, which ceased to do business in the state, when the law was enacted which amounted to a good many thousands."

"That is true, for I had no means of knowing the companies not reporting their losses to me, after they left, but even if these losses amounted to $500,000, which would be a large estimate, the gain to the companies would still be $2,000,000, which sum would be nearly 50 per cent. of the entire premiums received for the eight years before the passage of the law. They all know that this state, since 1885, has been the most profitable insurance territory to work in in New England, but they dislike to credit the improvement to the valued policy law.

"I have labored since I was appointed insurance commissioner to give an honest record of the workings of the law, more to prove that these 'prominent insurance' men were false prophets than to attribute all the improvement to the law itself.

"The members of the New Hampshire Club who were present at one of the monthly meetings of the club in the Quincy House in 1885 will remember a disucssion which took place at the time on the merits of the valued policy law, the passage of which was then pending, and they will also remember that the principal speaker was the most promi-

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His Controversy with Collector Pe
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Today—The Facts in the Case a
Both Sides—Question May Go
Protest of the Vessel's Owner

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON HERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1895. The treasury department has today made a very important order in reference to the great controversy over the frozen herring question which Special Agent Aubrey Byrne has investigated, and over which he and Collector Pew of Gloucester have had such a disagreement.

The fishing schooner Elector came into Gloucester with some frozen herring on board. Collector Pew admitted them free of duty. The Elector proceeded to Boston to discharge her cargo, and, by order of the treasury department, an investigation was made, with the result that today the order went out to assess duty on the herring brought in by the Elector.

This sustains the contention made by Special Agent Byrne. If the Elector's owners protest, the question will be referred to the board of general appraisers.

HOW HERRING FISHING BEGAN.

Yankee Masters Met in a Hostile Spirit and Compelled to Buy the Fish.

American fishermen discovered about 1856 that the waters next to Newfoundland were alive with food and bait fishes. Few masters were inclined to go so far for fish. About 1857 the earliest vessel on record went to Newfoundland and obtained a few herring, which were frozen, though not intentionally, and brought to Boston, where they were sold to advantage.

A demand, mainly arising from the poorer people, sprung up, prompting the master of the Moses Knowlton, Capt. Henry O. Smith of Gloucester, to return to Newfoundland and get 110,000 of these herring. Their sale was immediate, and our fishermen, discovering what fine bait they made for deep sea fishing, began to go after them.

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was pushed as rapidly as the condition of this hilly road, never a pleasure for any person to make use of, would permit.

The first stop was at the watering trough near where the farmers were hauling apples from a lot and where teams so blocked the road that Keegan claimed to have had to stop until a pathway could be made for him, a pause which gave the witnesses a chance to carefully note the team from the city and who was in the buggy.

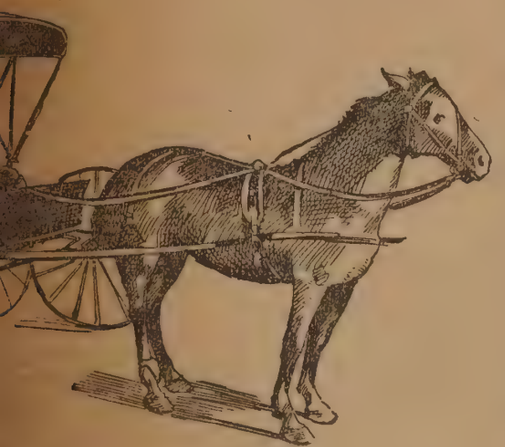
From here the drive was continued to where the lame girl saw the horse and buggy, Nettie and the phaeton pass by, the man with the long red mustache having a large bundle, "almost as large as a flour barrel," covered with a dark green robe or blanket, and partly in his lap.

This was at Old Bank Village, and it was here the same witness later saw the same man driving by at a rapid pace and on his way toward the city, this time without a bundle.

The jury noted that, and then were driven to where the body was found.

They looked into the old orchard at the foot of the hill and back of the Lapham Institute this time for the benefit of the defense.

Here they were asked to notice bush, trees, etc., for a local paper, having built up a yarn about two pistol shots that had been heard in that lot and a bludgeon found there the next day, having a hair upon it, and also having produced two people who conveniently



ECULIAR LITTLE MARK" AND BUGGY.

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heard those shots, as a matter of course the defence looked to the state to explain away the yarn, and to prove that no such shots were heard, else Mrs. Chambers was shot and bludgeoned in that lot and at a time of night when Larry Keegan was at home and in bed.

The procession wandered over to North Scituate tavern, where a good dinner was waiting for all, Sheriff Hunter C. White having thoughtfully ordered one on Sunday.

Ample justice was done to the dinner, for the jolting of the coach and the

Wrote All They Pleased—There Wasn't Any Other Place for Them—Agent Fernald Says the Rule Does Not Reach the Seat of the Evil.

The action of the state Senate on the lobby question yesterday was freely discussed about the State House this morning. The general opinion is that the rule adopted is a piece of pretentious humbuggery.

One portion of the rule absolutely prohibits the public from remaining in the anteroom between the Senate chamber and the office of the clerk. That part of the rule was openly violated today. Strangers came into that room today, and remained as long as they wished. It was plain that they were persons who had business with the clerk, for they sat down at the table in the anteroom to prepare papers which they were intending to hand to that official. There was no other place in which they could do this work.

There is a small table in the clerk's room which is not used by his assistants, and which callers may use if they find it unoccupied; but it was occupied today when the callers referred to made their appearance. There was no other place for them to write, except at the table in the room where they are prohibited to remain. The messengers, had they carried out the provisions of the rule, would have fired these people out unceremoniously.

One of the leading legislative agents is George H. Fernald, who has represented the Boston & Albany railroad for a number of years, and for the first time will represent the West End Street Railway Company this year. Mr. Fernald said this morning that he did not think there was much cause for just complaint against the regularly registered legislative agents. For himself he said he had never sought to go inside of the bar of the Senate while that body was in session. He believed his place was on the outside.

"The rule adopted by the Senate," continued Mr. Fernald, "does not reach the seat of the evil. A lot of men come around here who are not engaged by corporations, and who seek to create business for themselves. Many of these men never register; they ignore altogether the lobby law. They go to corporations or the counsel for corporations and represent that they can control the vote of members, and for a consideration will have these votes cast as desired. They can't do what they pretend they can. They often make men believe they can, however. While these men are lobbyists, they are not officially known as such. They come here by the dozen when big measures are up, but never trouble themselves to register."

Those who are familiar with the manner in which the votes of members of the Legislature are influenced know that very little o fthe important work is done in the corridors of the State House. The members go directly to the offices of corporations and talk in person with the men who are interested in their votes. The practice of doing business with understrappers is fast going out of date.

OMAHA IS TOO GOOD.

Fanatics to Be Pushed Aside in Order to Have a Few "Square" Games.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

OMAHA, Jan. 29, 1895. Gambling, poolselling and games of hazard have been strictly prohibited for more than a year,

...alleys are in possession of the ladies, who are becoming quite skilled in the sport. There is some talk of building an addition to the alleys in the spring to accommodate the ladies.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORER'S ANNUAL.

Great Preparations Being Made for the Convention Which Will Begin July 10.

The trustees and officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor will meet for conference and prayer and business on Wednesday morning, July 10, next, at the Hotel Brunswick, which will be the headquarters of the United Society during the convention of 1895.

That evening the convention will begin its regular programme by holding meetings in 15 or 20 of the largest churches of Boston.

On Thursday morning, July 11, the first session in Mechanics' building, and in two immense tents, will be held, beginning at 10 o'clock. After the address of welcome and the response, the secretary's annual report will be given, the morning session to conclude with the presentation of the different state banners for proportionate and actual increase in number of societies.

Thursday afternoon there will be held the denominational rallies in the various churches of Boston.

Thursday evening two tents will be used, together with the Mechanics' building. President Clark will deliver his annual address in two auditoriums, and it will be read by some one else in the third meeting. The other features of the programme for that same night are the convention sermons. Three preachers this year, one in each tent, and one in the Mechanics' building.

Friday morning there will be three sessions, one each in the tents and the Mechanics building.

Friday afternoon will be given up to smaller meetings, committee conferences or a "school of methods," as this practical part of every programme at Cleveland was called. In addition, on the same afternoon will be convened a conference for state, territorial and provincial union officers; another for officers and district secretaries of local and district unions; another for corresponding secretaries of local societies; still another for junior superintendents—the whole afternoon devoted to practical methods of work.

That evening, Friday, three sessions will be held, one each in the tents and the Mechanics' building and on Saturday morning three more sessions, one in each auditorium. Immediately following these Saturday morning sessions will be introduced an entirely new feature.

Saturday afternoon there will be held one of the best of all the sessions, and that is a junior rally. The boys and girls this year will have one of the large convention auditoriums—namely, the Mechanics' building. It may be necessary to have two junior rallies.

Saturday evening the churches of Boston will be brought into service, and there will be no sessions in the Mechanics' building or the two tents. Each state is to have the evening for a rally, conference, reception or anything it pleases. This part of the programme is now being placed in the hands of your state officers, and from them you will hear full particulars.

Sunday afternoon, after the prayer meetings—and, by the way, of course there will be a dozen early morning prayer meetings each day—the delegates will attend the various churches of Boston. Sunday afternoon there are to be

Chinese Officials.

Same Terms as Were Made Two Months Ago,

And at That Time Rejected by the Japanese.

Strange Deliberation of Chinese Envoy.

Important Question Which Must Be Settled.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29, 1895. The following Oriental advices have been received here under date of Tokio, Jan. 13:

It is alleged that the basis of peace mapped out by the Chinese government for the guidance of its envoys is an indemnity of from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 (gold), a solatium of $10,000,000 for the families of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in the war; a formal acknowledgment of the independence of Korea, and an exchange of prisoners, but no cession of so much as an inch of Chinese territory.

China offerd these terms two months ago through the non-official channel of communication that has always been kept open, and they were rejected.

Before the war is over Japan's direct expenditure will have considerably exceeded the sum supposed to be contemplated by China. What the Japanese nation wants is some guarantee of continued peace.

The payment of a sum of money and a totally worthless declaration about Korea's independence constitute no guarantee whatever.

Many thoughtful Japanese are beginning to ask themselves whether their country must not accept a much larger responsibility in the sequel of the war than she originally contemplated.

After all, the real question at issue is whether China is to emerge from or remain in her old grave of conservatism. If the latter, she will be a perpetual menace to the peace of the Orient.

The Chinese envoy, Chang, is understood to have left Pekin on the 7th of January. The deliberation of China's procedure in this matter is remarkable. More than a month has elapsed since the appointment of an envoy to sue for peace was publicly announced as a step to be immediately taken. Had the necessary decree been issued at once and had the envoy set out without de-

From the office of the Ashland Shoe & Leather Company in Boston, which concern employs several hundred operatives at Ashland in the Tilton shop, a circular was issued under date of Jan. 28 to the employes notifying them that the concern has been informed of the intention of a number of its employes to inaugurate a strike at the factory.

In the early part of last December the treers were notified by posted notices that on Jan. 15, 1895, a new price-list for treeing boots would go into effect. This price-list the firm claim has been carefully complied with on a most equitable basis, being an average of the prices paid by 10 of their largest competitors.

There has been dissatisfaction among the treers the present month, and for a time they did not work.

The circular just issued has these closing sentences in it: "We are advised that they will not accept our prices and neither will they permit us to engage help other than themselves, thus attempting to usurp our inalienable right to conduct our own business as the prudent and economical requirements of our affairs necessitates."

After referring to the statement made by a committee that a strike is imminent, the firm says: "Such a course on your part is ill-advised, and must result in hardship and entanglements, and we call on you all as our employes to reflect calmly and carefully on the result of such an unwise movement. While we are ready to recognize all your rights, we are equally determined to maintain ours, and will expect you to respect them."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

The semi-monthly play of the Philomathean Society will not take place next Friday. It has been postponed until March 1 so as to enable the students to attend the play of "Hamlet" which is to be given by the faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory at the Boston Museum Feb. 1.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard will deliver an address to the students of the college next Wednesday afternoon in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 12 Somerset street.

The directors of the newly formed athletic association have been notified by Mr. Edward Perkins, the president of the organization, of a meeting which is to take place Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The loan from the board of education has arrived, and those applying for aid will receive attention if they will report as soon as possible at the registrar's office.

The day of prayer for colleges will be observed next Thursday forenoon in the college chapel, 12 Somerset street, at 11 o'clock. Dr. Herrick will address the students and their friends.

The freshmen class held a lively class meeting yesterday afternoon in Convocation Hall. The meeting was called to order by Miss Hill, the president, and Mr. Perry was chosen secretary pro tem. Mr. Leonard reported for the committee on the class motto, and, after a hot discussion of some 30 minutes, the report was accepted and Prof. Marshall L. Perrin's selection was adopted. It was taken from the writings of a noted German professor, "Still are the days as the roses." The "kick" was carried on almost entirely by the male contingent.

The College of Liberal Arts banjo and guitar club has formally disbanded.

Tuesday evening prayer meetings in the theological department are now being led by the city pastors instead of the professors and students, as heretofore. Dr. Goodell of the First M. E. Church on Temple street and Dr. Gracey, ex-consul to China, are among those who have recently delivered addresses. The latter gave a very florid account of the manners and customs

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PARSONS' PILLS,
Liver Pills made for
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Price 25c. I. S. JOH

TECH WANTS $2

The Institute Has Gro... Needs More ...

The legislative co... tion has set Thursda... as the time for the h... tion of the Massach... Technology for an ar... of $25,000 for the next... terest in the outcome... state aid is very wid...

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The Institute is now ... annual deficit of about ... less the aid is granted. ... sary to put in the kn... exceedingly dangerous

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Boston Herald.)
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RTANT PLACES.

Customs at Boston
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Boston Herald.)
C., Jan. 29, 1895.
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PARKHURST.

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The Asking Price for Money Is Advanced.

Silver Recovers 1-8, and Copper Reacts the Same.

December Operations of Burlington & Quincy.

Additional Exports of Gold—Other News of the Day.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895. Money is higher and exchange very strong.

Quotations:

Clearing house loans	2
Street call loans	3
Time loans	3@5
New York funds	Par@5 pr.
Boston clearings	$18,272,511
Boston balances	2,006,708
New York clearings	112,470,651
New York balances	16,027,134
Sub-treasury debit	537,388
Chicago clearings	12,550,422
Chicago balances	1,643,726
Philadelphia clearings	11,577,712
Philadelphia balances	1,429,807
Baltimore clearings	2,417,063
Baltimore balances	230,845
	Sight. 60 days.
Cable transfers	4.91
Bankers' sterling	4.90 4.89
Commercial bills	4.87
Francs	5.13¼ 5.15
Reichmarks	.96⅛ .95⅝
Guilders	.40¼ .40⅜

There are intimations that the large local clearings are due in part to the calling of loans by the banks. Call loans are being marked up to 3 per cent. and lenders show a disposition to keep funds in hand for a few days pending developments at Washington.

The gold inventory of the steamship Lahn this morning was $3,578,670. The Majestic will take over $2,000,000 of gold tomorrow. Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. have increased their consignment $300,000, making $800,000 for tomorrow and $1,400,000 this week and last. They ship only as necessary to cover exchange sold. It is announced that gold bars will be shipped to Austria later in the week, the reduced premium charge, now 1-10, facilitating exports of bars.

Bar silver rose ⅛ in London to 27⅜d. and to 59⅞c. in New York. Mexican dollars, 48½c.

Copper fell ⅛ in London to £40¼ for spot and £40⅝ for futures. Sales today, 100 tons spot and 450 tons futures. Considerable domestic sales from producers to consumers are reported at 10c. for lake, 9¾@9¾c. for electrolytic and 9½c. for casting copper. Sellers pay winter freight rates which on actual shipment from the lake amount to about 1-3c. per pound.

The imports of lake copper are explained by the higher home than foreign price.

Current exports of copper from New York are 265 tons pig.

Messrs. James Lewis & Son estimate the world's production of copper at 330,-

and Horace B. Parker. The latter gentleman takes the place of Clarence B. Lovell, who declined to serve another year. The management says that with the subscriptions already received for building the new hotel, and with those promised, operations for building may commence in the spring.

The Waltham Gaslight Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

The Cordis mills announced a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 28. In 1894 4 four per cent. was paid Feb. 1, nothing being paid Aug. 1. Ten per cent. was paid in 1893.

A semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. is expected to be declared on St. Paul & Duluth preferred stock early next week, payable March 1. This is the same rate as the last dividend.

The operations of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for December were: Gross, $800,246; increase, $81,903; net, $252,677; increase, $35,225. Since July 1: Gross, $5,-002,174; increase, $83,555; net, $1,740,973; increase, $35,874.

The statement of the Ohio Southern railroad for the six months ended Dec. 31 shows: Gross, $455,199; net, $241,800; surplus, $84,865.

The aggregate gross earnings of 47 railroads for the third week of January were $5,103,468, an increase of $264,223 over last year.

The December statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shows a small gain in passenger and miscellaneous receipts, but freight earnings are $467,151 behind 1893. The gross loss is $435,875, and with a reduction of $322,872 in expenses, the net loss is $113,003. The dividend balance for the month was $268,942, against $359,064 in 1893. For the company's year, which is the calendar year, gross earnings have fallen off $6,841,605 from the previous year, while expenses have been cut down $5,387,882, leaving a net loss of $1,453,723. The dividend balance is $2,800,-571, against $3,979,723 for 1893. Details follow:

December.	1894.	1893.	Decrease.
Freight	$1,481,811	$1,948,962	467,151
Passenger ..	592,861	588,854	*4,007
Mail, etc...	385,684	358,415	*27,269
T'l earn'gs.	$2,460,356	$2,896,231	$435,875
Expenses ...	1,391,414	1,714,286	322,872
Net	$1,068,942	$1,181,945	$113,003
Charges	800,000	822,881	22,881
Balance ..	$268,942	$359,064	$90,122
Year—			
Freight	$20,266,756	$24,229,767	$3,963,011
Passenger .	7,241,358	10,185,381	2,944,023
Mail, etc....	4,006,764	3,941,335	*65,429
T'l earn'gs.	$31,514,878	$38,356,483	$6,841,605
Expenses ...	19,114,307	24,502,189	5,387,882
Net	$12,400,571	$13,854,294	$1,453,723
Charges	9,600,000	9,874,571	274,571
Balance ..	$2,800,571	$3,979,723	$1,179,152

*Increase.

The operations of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and of the Coal & Iron Company are given below separately, in comparison with 1893. This is the first month of the company's fiscal year:

READING RAILROAD.

December.	1894.	1893.	Decrease.
Earnings ...	$1,551,928	$1,752,511	$200,583
Expenses ...	947,067	972,284	25,217
Net	$604,861	*$780,227	$175,365
Other income.	72,942	59,788	*13,154
Total net..	$677,803	$840,015	$162,211
Charges	889,281	908,317	19,035
Deficit	$211,477	$68,301	*$143,175

COAL & IRON COMPANY.

December.			
Earnings ...	$1,588,255	$2,279,310	$691,055
Expenses ...	1,775,683	2,161,857	386,174
Deficit	$187,428	**$117,452	*$304,880
Charges	106,000	108,320	2,320
Total deficit	$293,428	**$9,132	*$302,560

*Increase. **Surplus.

The combined operations show a deficit of $81,951, against $59,169 in 1893.

The operations of the Canadian Pacific railroad for December show: Gross, $1,554,859; decrease, $79,025; net, $588,443; increase, $7546. Year: Gross, $18,752,168; decrease, $2,210,194; net, $6,-

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Anniston Land	15	..
Aspinwall Land	4	..
Boston Land	4	..
Brookline Land	4	..
East Boston Land	4¼	..
Frenchman's Bay Land	1	2
Maverick Land	..	2⅜
Penobscot Bay Land	..	50
San Diego Land	2 1-16	5
West End Land	..	2⅛
Wollaston Land	..	1⅛
Telephone.		
Bell Telephone	190	191
Erie Telephone	46	46½
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
New England Telephone	67½	68½
Miscellaneous.		
Dominion Coal	15	15¾
Dominion Coal pref	90	93
Edison Electric Illuminating	120	126
General Electric com	30⅛	30⅜
Illinois Steel	..	43
Lamson Store Service	23½	..
Pullman Car	..	155¾
Reece Button Hole	18	18½
U. S. Rubber com	39⅜	40⅛
U. S. Rubber pref	..	93
Westinghouse Electric pref	49	49½
Railroads.		
Atchison & Topeka	37⅜	41⅜
Boston & Albany	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	190½	199
Boston & Maine	..	..
Boston & Providence	259½	260¼
Central Mass. com	11	..
Central Mass. pref	50	..
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70½	70¾
Chic. Junction com	86	88½
Chic. Junction pref	98	100
Chic. & West Michigan	10	..
Cleveland & Canton pref	..	2
Conn. & Passumpsic	138	139
Connecticut River	..	248
Fitchburg pref	84	85½
Louisville & New Albany com	7⅜	8⅜
Maine Central	121	..
Mexican Central	6	6½
New England pref	15½	16
N. Y. & N. E., 4th asst. paid	2 3-4	20⅞
N. Y. & N. E. pref. 4th asst. paid	8	62
New York & New Haven	194¼	194½
Old Colony	180	181
Norwich Worcester	175	..
Oregon Short Line	4	..
Union Pacific	8⅜	8⅝
West End com	85	86¾
West End pref	85	86¾
Wisconsin Central	2	3
Mining.		
Atlantic	10	10¾
Boston & Montana	3 13-16	37⅜
Butte & Boston	9¾	10
Calumet & Hecla	285	290
Centennial	..	15
Franklin	..	14½
Kearsarge	8	..
Osceola	22	22½
Quincy	..	100
Quincy scrip	..	42
Tamarack	145	146
Tamarack, Jr.	10½	11
Wolverine	2¾	3
Bonds.		
Atchison & Topeka 4s	63	63½
Atchison & Topeka 2ds	17½	18½
Chic., Bur. & Northern 5s	104¼	104¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy 7s	..	118
Chic., Bur. & Quincy con. 5s	101½	101½
Chicago Junction 5s	106¼	106¾
Mexican Central 4s	54¼	54½
Mexican Central 1st incomes	9⅞	6
Mexican Central 2d incomes	5	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	..	49
Wisconsin Central incomes	..	71½
Boston Unite d Gas 1st 5s	77½	78
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	51¾	..
Dominion Coal 6s	100	100½
General Electric 5s	87	88
Unlisted Securities.		
Fort Wayne Electric	1½	2
Fort Wayne series A	4⅝	5
Thomson-Houston series C	4¼	4
Thomson-Houston series D	3¾	4
Sugar Refineries com	89⅛	89⅝
Sugar Refineries pref	90½	91
Bay State Gas incomes	27	32
Bay State Gas	10¼	10⅜

Highest and Lowest Prices.

	Highest.	Lowest.
U. S. Rubber com	41¼	39¾
Bell Telephone	19	190
Erie Telephone	47	45¾
General Electric com	30⅜	28⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	70⅛
Mexican Central	6⅛	6
N. Y. & N. E. 4th asst. paid	20½	20
Oregon Short Line	4	3⅞
New York & New Haven R	195	194¼
West End R	60	59
Butte & Boston Mining	10⅜	9¾
Boston & Montana Mining	37	36¼
Atchison 4s	63⅝	63¼
Atchison 2d	17¾	17½
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	78	77¾
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	52½	52
General Electric 5s	88⅛	87
Sugar Refineries com	89⅝	89¼
Bay State Gas	10½	10

*Ex-div.

WALL STREET GOSSIP.

Curtis Double Tracks for Harrison Avenue—Other Notes Gleaned.

Mr. Charles Forristall, who was removed from the foremanship of the North end district of the sanitary division about two years ago, is to be vindicated. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles McConnell, who was at that time in the street cleaning division. Mr. Forristall has been reinstated, and will assume the duties of his old position Feb. 1. The office and stables are on North Grove street.

This will be good news to his many friends and those of his late brother, Mr. George W. Forristall, who served the city for 40 years in the sanitary division.

Mayor Curtis sent out today the following circular to the heads of departments:

Gentlemen: 'Your attention is hereby directed to the section of the revised ordinances providing that no officer or member of a board shall "unless authorized by the mayor or the city council apply for, object to, or advocate before the Legislature any special act relating to the city of Boston."

Heads of departments and members of boards are requested to keep the mayor informed in regard to matters before the Legislature affecting the departments under their charge, and to ascertain what action he desires to have taken in regard to the same.

I also desire you to notify me in the future whenever a vacancy occurs in the force of your subordinates, before the same is filled. Respectfully,

EDWIN U. CURTIS, Mayor.

The last clause in the circular is said to be another step in the direction of keeping within the bounds of civil service reform as far as possible. In the future the mayor will know of every vacancy in a department, and it is possible that every new appointee will be approved by the mayor, no matter what the position is. This is the second circular sent out by Mayor Curtis since he assumed the duties of his office, and it is considered by all who read it as being another step toward reform.

Deputy Superintendent Payson of the paving division has had a conference with Mayor Curtis with regard to the care of streets during a storm. This has resulted in Mr. Payson's having a list of all suspended men made up, designating them in the different divisions where they reside. The foreman of each division will be authorized to send for these men when needed, and if this number should not prove sufficient, the foreman will call on any men they need, and can get to work and clean up the streets before a freeze comes on, and when the work is over the foremen will discharge the men.

Mr. Payson called attention to a heavy snow storm during Supt. Harris' time, when he was hired to take hold of the street cleaning, and it was done in very quick time.

The residents along Chapman street, between Washington and Tremont streets, desire to have the name changed; and have sent a petition to the street commissioners asking that this be done, and suggesting the name of Dupont. This, however, being the name of a street in

MINOR EVENTS NEAR HOME.

The Quincy branch of the Irish National League has elected these officers: President, James Collins; vice-president, Frank Rafferty; recording secretary,

and Its Suburbs ters and Record

Quincy has had sales this month auspiciously for T. Whitcomb deals, the sales b

The President's put its property, Charles Francis when he remove market this spring

The Cranch p chased by a syndi men. It contains tween the Preside North Common; f

John W. Sanbo 13,700 from the G will add it to his road.

The Adams Re to the owners of of 15 acres lying Soldiers' National in the locality Park. A shor land is contemp great addition t vicinity.

The Merry M has purchased Water and Lil Manet Granite Centre street, Adams trust, gate over $40,00 a good increa values, which a

In addition to & Co. have ma sales. A tract Norfolk Downs, a syndicate c Company, and Miller, Stephen Haddock, trust

Last Novemb Associates, H. purchased 22 a Soldiers' Home Wood. Harmon dividuals 100 houses have be ties.

SOLD A SC

John F. Hee Allen of Natick erville, consist and buildings, Boston. He ha a lot of land Taunton, and Winthrop.

AN ARLIN

Henry W. Gray estate, the corner of streets, Arlin Walter T. St to build a re for the proper

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...of public work outside his profession, and, besides, wrote poetry and one novel. Henry Ward Beecher lectured and addressed public gatherings, and wrote one novel, also. But for continuous, persistent and widely extended mental effort there is no generation in which has appeared a man who has compassed such productions as has Edward Everett Hale.

THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY.

There was a vote in the United States Senate on Saturday on the subject of the foreign relations of the government which curiously illustrates the change that has taken place in the position of parties in this country. The main point in the resolution upon which that vote was taken was to "reaffirm," on the part of the government, "the policy of absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations." This is the conservative attitude of the American people. It is one that has been held by the conservative portion of them from the time they had constituted the American nation. It has, up to a very recent day, had the support of those statesmen in whom the reflecting class of the people had confidence. There were a few hot-heads to oppose it about the middle of the present century. They came exclusively from the Democratic party, and they could not carry that party with them. The Whig party and the Republican party, its successor, up to a dozen years ago, were united to a man in its support. It was shrewdly suspected that the Democrats would have given it less favor than they did had not a portion of them from the southern states hoped to extend the area of slavery by its operation.

New England, in which had always been more anti-Democratic strength, politically speaking, than was found in any other part of the nation, stood out most of all against interference with foreign affairs. New England, with Webster as her leader, even opposed the acquisition of Texas, and particularly objected to interference with other governments to obtain it. She did not welcome the acquisition of any foreign territory that came to the nation, and she earnestly protested against the efforts to acquire Cuba, Nicaragua and other localities to the south. Her position was that our country was one not to be benefited by foreign possessions. It may be said that the fact that these foreign possessions then sought were likely to be slave territory had something to do with her opposition. This was, doubtless, true, but above and beyond that she took the ground that to obtain them was not desirable in itself. Here was the conservative stand, that the country was big enough already; that our institutions were not adapted to holding colonies or assimilating other peoples; that it was better for us to improve the vast unoccupied territory we already had than to reach ...

...ter. But aside from all this, if the Republicans now openly proclaim their intention to prevent a vote at present, why may not the Democrats do the same thing later? It is to be remembered that the Senate is a body always in the power of a minority of its membership.

ENTRE NOUS.

Last Saturday's Symphony concert has made this season's series memorable. It has wiped out all the others, and sets a standard by which the soloist shall henceforth be judged, for Cesar Thomson has captured Boston by sheer force of genius. Such a little thing for this giant of players to do, but the astonishment of it lies in the previous triumph of Ysaye, whose success might have dimmed the most brilliant recognition our musical public could bestow on any artist. What is to become of us, under this latest and greatest claim to our best enthusiasm goodness knows, for after the great violin playing of this modest man, language is wanting to say the truth concerning the effect he has produced. Only those composing that enormous audience Saturday night can realize how wonderful an artist Thomson is, and how he actually dwarfs Ysaye, who seemed till then a marvellous artist. Not that the latter is less in his art, only that Cesar Thomson is more.

Every violinist, amateur or professional, in Boston must have listened to him with mingled feelings, for it was playing to send despair to the soul of the ordinary fiddler, and to make the true artist reverently, if not metaphorically, lift his hat. There are such fine qualities in it, such magnificent art, that for the future, or at least for some time, it will be difficult to enjoy "those others" who also have a right to be heard in public. What a curious study it was to watch prima donna row while Thomson was playing his encore! In fact, human nature was much in evidence in the ranks during the Goldmarck concerto, Mr. Loeffler and Mr. Kneisel being first to join in the wild plaudits, Mr. Loeffler looking particularly content, as he knew Thomson's power of old, and what a master he is. But the violinikins did not seem quite so happy. When a giant in one's own genre sweeps across the plane and rises to such heights it is not pleasant unless one is a model of magnanimity. However, there is no conscious pride in this late comer. He is so quiet and so unimpressed by his own genius that it is almost sad to watch him as he bowed his acknowledgments and then turned to his confreres, as much as to say you are my judges, you know!

People who were at this concert will never rest till they hear Cesar Thomson in some recitals here, and the sooner arrangements are made to give Boston that immense pleasure the better it will be. But two supreme violinists! "Ah, how happy we'd be with either dear charmer!" Well, Ysaye has been heard several times; now give us Thomson, who is the master of every one, and Boston will try to contain itself, and not to go back on its first love.

It seems as though a man gallant enough to make a journey of 600 mile...

Gold Crisis.

Senate Finance Committee in Session Today.

Chairman Voorhees Offers an Old Scheme.

Manderson Presents Bill in the Senate.

Springer Financial Measure Also Considered.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1895. At the meeting of the Senate finance committee today the financial crisis was considered.

Chairman Voorhees brought forward the Vest-Sherman-Allison treasury certificate to anticipate revenue proposition as the only thing standing any chance of passing.

This contemplates the issue of treasury certificates interest bearing, to be issued in such amounts as the secretary of the treasury may deem necessary for the conditions of the treasury.

The committee voted down an amendment to make the bonds coin bonds rather than gold bonds and adopted an amendment striking out the provision for cancellation of treasury notes.

The committee this morning reached no conclusion, but it will meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The chances now seem to be good for positive action and the reporting of a bill upon which the full committee can agree.

The House banking and currency committee, soon after convening today, took up the Springer financial bill.

After some discussion Mr. Cox, Dem., Tenn., moved to report the bill to the House. The Republicans did not agree to this proposition, and Mr. Russell, Rep., Ct., moved that the consideration of the bill be proceeded with, 20 minutes being given to each amendment proposed.

On motion of Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin, an amendment was adopted reducing the life of the bonds to 10 years.

In the Senate today Mr. Manderson offered a resolution directing the finance committee to report a measure which Manderson himself characterized in conversation afterward, as a "hodge podge," adding, however, that nothing but ...

...that she had tried to pass her canine pet off as a baby so that she might escape paying for it. But the affair was taken up; she was prosecuted on the charge of having infringed one of the articles of an ordinance framed in 1846, and she has been sentenced to a fine of $.50.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

How It Happened That Wilfred Mercer Joined the Washingtons.

"Doubtless, I had much to do with Wilfred Mercer's going to Washington," said Manager Frank J. Leonard of the Salem club of the New England Association the other day to The Herald base ball man. "Manager Schmelz was in New England in the fall of '93 looking up available material for his Washington club. The Dover club of which I was manager, was playing in Portland, Me. After seeing Mercer pitch a game, Schmelz felt confident that the youngster could hold his end up in faster company. Terms were arranged between the two and my consent was obtained to sign the player at that time. This was about 10 days before the close of the regular playing season, and he was under regular contract to the club. Notwithstanding that he was under contract to us, Providence tried to induce him to jump his contract. Mercer, unlike 'Jimmy' Rogers and Deady, refused to become a contract jumper, and remained loyal to us. He kept me posted about the attempt to steal him from me. A prominent Dover man, whose business carried him to New York a great deal, and who knew John Ward well, repeatedly called Ward's attention to the ability of Mercer, and endeavored to persuade him to secure this rising young pitcher, but without avail, as Ward did not think it advisable to take chances with him. During the latter part of that season the Dover club not being as strong financially as was desirable, offered Mercer to Chicago for $100. President Hart said that on account of the influx of Southern league talent at that time this player could not be used. So Chicago lost him. Fall River tried to sign him for $200 a month for the next season, so that he could have got more money in that city than he signed for in Washington. Naturally Mercer was sorry for his haste in the matter, and was loth to go to Washington for less money than he could get elsewhere, as plenty of minor league clubs would have given $200. Manager Schmelz then found Mercer obstinate in the matter of signing, and not being able to make any impression upon the player he wrote to me, and asked me to use my influence to secure his name to a contract. After considerable corrrespondence I succeeded in inducing him to consent to go to Washington at the figure for which he signed. The Washington club and Manager Schmelz have not to this day said thank you for my work in their behalf."

It will be seen that when the Washington club had so much to say about the raise in the salary of Mercer of $600, it said nothing about the small pay he had been getting. What Washington offers him is no more than a score of clubs in minor leagues would be willing to give.

Manager Leonard's story also shows how clubs like Fall River were ready to exceed the salary limit regardless of the rights of other clubs. It shows but too well that Fall River exceeded the limit over $300.

What is most praiseworthy in the whole matter is Mercer's honesty and loyalty. Had he "jumped" his contract, however, it would have been approved by the national league, which does not respect the contracts of clubs not a party to the national agreement. It will be always a stain on the escutcheon of those connected with base ball that the contracts of players false to their signatures have been promulgated.

Former Engineered the Famous Sewer Escape at Charlestown—Afterward He Walked Out with False Whiskers—It Will Be a Long Time Before Warden Bridges Can Get Him.

Two graduates of the Massachusetts state prison are now sojourning in Texas. They are wanted in this state, but the chances are that they will not be brought back here for several years to come, or until they have completed their terms of service in the Huntsville penitentiary.

One of these is Walter Maitland, otherwise known as Walter M. Williams and James M. Bradley. The other is Alfred Lawrence, known as Al Lester and by several other titles.

Bradley is wanted to finish a term of five years which he cut short at the state prison on Thanksgiving day, 1892, by walking out of the chapel at the close of the public exercises, and Lester is wanted for his connection with "Kid" McCluskey in several safe robberies about Malden, as a result of which Kid became a prisoner, and is now serving a five years' term in the state prison.

Bradley is a star performer. He engineered the famous sewer escape from the state prison, and succeeded in twice delivering himself from that institution. He is one of the brainiest crooks in the country, and, although he seems to have plenty of ingenuity when he tries to make his way out of prison, he appears to be utterly unable to control himself so as to keep outside for any length of time.

Bradley was caught in New York, shortly after his escape through the sewer, and was returned to the prison, where he remained until Thanksgiving day, 1892, when he took French leave a second time.

The exact details of his escape have never been fully revealed. It is supposed that he had help from the outside, but this never has been confirmed, except by inference. It is presumed that some one of the visitors to the exercises on that day brought in an ulster for him and secreted it in some place where Bradley could readily reach it.

After the prayers and the songs and the recitations in the chapel the prisoners filed out and so did the visitors, of whom there was an unusually large number. The story about the prison is that Bradley put on the great coat, disguised himself with a false beard which had also been furnished, and then walked out as if he were one of the visitors. It was even said that in passing the entrance to the octagon, at which Warden Lovering was standing, he politely saluted that officer and bade him "Good day."

Since that time Bradley has been recorded on the prison books as a truant. A few days ago it was learned that he was in Texas and Warden Bridges was getting ready to send a man to bring him back when he ascertained that Bradley was a prisoner there, being confined in the penitentiary for safe breaking. He is now serving a sentence of 12 years.

According to the records of Chief Inspector Watts, Bradley is a New Yorker by birth, although just where he hails from, and what his early history was are points which have never been fully determined.

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CHURCH RALLY ...

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